



# The Antiquary.



DECEMBER, 1897.

## Notes of the Month.

THE dates of the weekly meetings of the Society of Antiquaries for the session 1897-1898 are as follow: 1897—November 25; December 2, 9, and 16. 1898—January 13 (ballot for the election of Fellows), 20, and 27; February 3, 10, 17, and 24; March 3 (ballot for the election of Fellows), 10, 17, 24, 31; April 28; May 5, 12, 26; June 9 (ballot for the election of Fellows), 16, and 23. The chair will be taken at half-past eight on each of these nights. The anniversary meeting will be held on Saturday, April 23 (St. George's Day) at 2 p.m. After June 23 the meetings will be adjourned till November 24.



Mr. T. W. Shore writes to us regarding an ancient mound at Tooting as follows:

"There exists at the present time at Upper Tooting a mound which is believed to be of prehistoric age. It is in a fair state of preservation, considering that it has been a play place for children for a long time—certainly since the park of Bedford Hill House was laid out for building purposes some years ago. During these last few years it has evidently suffered much from rough usage.

"As it was inclosed within the park of Bedford Hill House for several centuries, it has apparently escaped the notice of antiquaries. It is probable that what remains of it will in a very short time be removed, owing to the new streets which are now being projected close to it and across its site.

"This mound has the typical appearance of a long barrow. It is nearly 100 yards

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long, and about 20 feet above the surface of the surrounding ground in its highest part. It is also much higher at its northern end than at its southern. Notwithstanding the irregularities produced on its surface by the rough usage I have mentioned, it still retains the general outline of a long barrow, when viewed from the east or west. The view of it from the north in the direction of its length also shows all the characteristics of a prehistoric mound. Some timber trees which grew on part of it have lately been cut down, and the section of one of these trees which still remains in the ground is more than 3 feet across. The mound is surrounded by a ditch, now dry, but which was formerly a moat. This moat has been somewhat enlarged on that side of the mound which faced the house, but for about two-thirds of the distance round the mound it is about 6 yards in width. It was supplied with water by a small stream which flowed from the higher part of Streatham, across Tooting Bec Common. This stream has been entirely diverted, partly by the cutting across the common made for the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, and partly by the main drainage of Streatham and Tooting. Its former course across the common and into the moat can be traced, and also out of the moat to the lower part of Ritherdon Road at Tooting.

"There are three circumstances which appear to me to point to the great antiquity of this mound: First, its shape. It is extremely unlikely that anyone making a mound in a park for ornamental purposes during recent centuries would construct it of this shape, or would make the mound relatively so large and the water channel around it so small. The timber recently cut on it also shows that it cannot be of modern date. Secondly, the material of which it is composed. This is gravel and gravelly loam, such as occurs now in a thin layer only on the ground near it, but not in sufficient quantity to account for the great mound having been entirely formed by the material taken out of its moat. If such a mound were formed by digging on the spot now, it would be largely made of London clay, which is not the case with the existing mound. Thirdly, the name Ritherdon remains close

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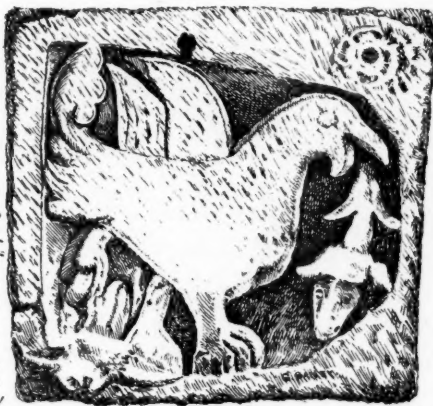
to it in the name Ritherdon Road. The name Ritherdon exactly suits this mound, this name meaning 'water dun,' from *rithe*, A.S., water or a water ditch, and *dun*, A.S., a hill. I think this name must be of Saxon origin.

"From long acquaintance with the shapes of the numerous prehistoric barrows and mounds of Hampshire and the adjacent counties, I have no doubt that in the mound at Tooting (now in the latest stage of its existence), we may still see an example, within five miles of Charing Cross, of the same type of prehistoric mound, but those who wish to see it must visit it soon, for the Ritherdon is doomed, and will soon be a thing of the past."

Mr. George Baily sends us the accompanying drawings of two carved stones recently discovered at Duffield Church. He writes:

"The ancient stones here represented were found quite recently built into the west inside wall of the south aisle of St. Alkmund's Church, Duffield, Derbyshire, during the

intended as the symbols of the Evangelists St. Mark and St. John. It is not quite clear what was their original use; but they



CARVED STONE FOUND AT DUFFIELD.



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restoration now in progress. The stones had to be taken out, and it was then that they were found to have these rude sculptures upon them. They have again been replaced in the wall, but with the faces outward. The emblems on the stones are possibly

may, perhaps, have been the panels of a font. There are no remains of the other two symbols so far as can be ascertained; though it is quite likely they are built into the walls as these were, and as many other fragments of gravestones, etc., are. These stones probably belonged to the Saxon church mentioned as being here when the Domesday Survey was made. The present church shows no traces of that Saxon church, but there are some early Norman remains. There is a full account of this interesting church by Rev. Dr. J. C. Cox, F.S.A., in *Churches of Derbyshire*."

We have been hearing a great deal of late, and that not of the most favourable nature, regarding the "Tammany" party in American politics. A good many people have no doubt wondered what the name means, and how it originated. According to a correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*, quite a respectable antiquity, as things American go, can be claimed for the designation. The Tammany organization, we are told, was "formed in 1789, being the effect of a popular movement in New York, having in view a counter-weight to the so-called 'Aristocratic' Society of the Cincinnati, which was formed by the officers of the

American army on the Hudson at the close of the war of the revolution in 1783. The organization was essentially democratic in its character, and was founded by a native-born American tradesman of Irish extraction. It took its title from a noted, wise, and friendly chief of the Delaware tribe of Indians named Tammany, who had been canonized by the soldiers of the revolution as the American patron saint. The first meeting was held May 12, 1789, and the society was incorporated in 1805. It is nominally a charitable and social organization, but of recent years it has become a political machine of great power and influence in New York."

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Considerable anxiety has, as English antiquaries are aware, been felt regarding the safety of the Parthenon since the shake it received a couple of years ago in the rather severe earthquake which was experienced at Athens. We learn from information sent to the daily papers at the beginning of November that the Archæological Society has decided to resume the works for strengthening the ruins. The English company which is working the marble quarries at Pentelicos has offered for the purpose marble blocks of excellent quality and large size. Fears have been expressed in certain quarters regarding the solidity of the Olympian Museum, where the famous statue of Hermes by Praxiteles is deposited. This anxiety is, we are glad to be assured, quite groundless.

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The site of the Lake village near Glastonbury has been further excavated since July last under the superintendence of the discoverer, Mr. Arthur Bulleid. The sites of the dwellings are marked by mounds. One of these contained the greatest depth of clay yet found, no less than 9 feet, the accumulation of successive hearths which were found necessary as the weight of the clay gradually compressed the peat beneath. This mound contained 300 tons of clay, all of which must have been brought in boats by the inhabitants from the neighbouring hills. Under the mound was found the framework of a loom with brushwood and wattlework to form the foundation. That the inhabitants were much engaged in spinning is clear from the

fact that, in addition to other things connected with the craft, no fewer than forty horn and bone carding combs have been unearthed. Strangely enough, no two of these are exactly of the same pattern. As in previous seasons, a large number of bone articles have been discovered. The number of broken bone needles and splinters of bone found in one mound seems to indicate that it was utilized as a needle factory. Another mound was very rich in fragments of pottery and other evidences of the manufacture of hardware. No fewer than ten bronze *fibulae* were found, these being fashioned almost exactly like the modern safety-pin. Two bronze studs, probably a part of harness or for fastening clothing, were also found, together with other small bronze articles. A neatly cut iron file about 8 inches long was found. As usual, very few human remains were discovered, part of the skeleton of a very young child being all that was brought to light this summer. With the exception of the cracked skulls of a few unfortunate warriors, the remains of very young children have chiefly been found in past years, Mr. Bulleid being of the opinion that these primitive people conveyed their dead to the neighbouring hills for interment. Parts of three broken millstones were unearthed, and in one mound a clay oven, measuring 2 feet by 9 inches. One glass article only was brought to light this year, a blue glass bead with a wavy line of dark blue running round it. Altogether the season's work has proved very interesting, and the British Association is so well satisfied with the discoveries made from time to time, that at the recent Toronto meeting the grant towards the excavation fund was again renewed.

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We are glad to hear of the formation of a scheme for the due preservation of the ancient monuments of the Isle of Man. At a meeting of the Manx Ancient Monument Trustees held on November 8, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Island (Lord Henniker) presiding, a report recommending the establishment and maintenance of a Manx National Museum at the cost of the insular government was submitted. In the course of a discussion Deemster Gill stated that the Commissioners of Woods and

Forests had claimed the fossil skeleton of the Great Irish Elk recently unearthed in the island, but would allow it to remain on the island if a temporary museum were provided. The Antiquarian Society had replied repudiating the Commissioners' claim, and was determined to stick to the skeleton until compelled to give it up.

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The publications of the Surtees Society, which owing to the late Canon Raine's enfeebled health had been gradually falling behind time, are being rapidly brought up to date under the supervision of the new secretary, Mr. William Brown, of Arncliffe Hall. Within the last few months six volumes have been issued to the members of the society, viz., two volumes of the *Yorkshire Chantry Certificates*, edited by Mr. W. Page; *Yorkshire Fines (temp. John)*, edited by Mr. W. Brown; *Memorials of St. Giles's, Durham*, edited by the late Rev. J. Barmby; *The Freeman of York*, edited by Dr. F. Collins; and the *Inventories of Church Goods (temp. Edward VI.)* for the counties of York, Durham, and Northumberland, edited by Mr. W. Page. The inventories, except for the East Riding, are either very meagre or imperfect. There is practically nothing for the North Riding or Northumberland, and very little for Durham, while the West Riding certificates are in such a lamentable condition of decay that next to nothing can be made of them.

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Speaking of the injured state of the West Riding certificates, we are able to give one which is omitted from the volume as being, no doubt, either wholly illegible or absolutely lost. It seems that a contemporary copy of the (or possibly, indeed, the original) certificate for the parish of Sandal Magna has been preserved among the Savile manuscripts reported on by the Historical Manuscript Commissioners, and printed *in extenso* in their Eleventh Report, Appendix, part vii., p. 119. As it is only brief, we venture to quote it here in full:

The Inventory of all the goods ornaments playte and bells belongyng or apperteynyng to the church of Sandall magna mayde by the vicar and churchwardens withe other iij onest men of the parishe, maide

at the commandment off the kinges maiesties commyssioners the xj day of Marche in the thryd yere of Edwarde the sext.

In primis one chalis withe a patene of Silver.  
Item iiij<sup>or</sup> bells hanggyng in the steple ij sakeryn bells ande ij handbells.

Item one payre of olde sensars and a crosse of laten.

Item ij kandyllstycks for the hey altar of laten and a crewett of pewther.

Item one suett of vestments of redd saten of bryddgs lackyn ij albes and a cope.

Item ij coopes the one of qwyte fustian bordred with ryde the other of dornyx bordred withe changable velvett.

Item iij olde vestmentes havying nothyng to theyme belongynge.

Item iij alter clothes ix towells beyng old.

Item a frunte for the altar of sondrye colours.

Item a whyte vestment of fustyan withe all thynges appertenynge.

Item ij hanggyngs for the alter for lent of lynnyn clothe with redde crossys.

Item a lenten clothe hanggyng in the quere withe fyve baner clothes of hurden payntyde.

Item one hullye water Fatt in the qwere.

{ per me Johannem Normavell vicar  
{ per me Hugh Savell.

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In regard to the statement in the footnote on p. 332 of the *Antiquary* for November, that tables were placed in the chantry chapels of St. John's College Chapel, Cambridge, in place of the altars, reference may be made to p. 8 of *Some Account of St. John's College Chapel, Cambridge* (1848), by F. C. Woodhouse. Dr. Wickham Legg has kindly drawn our attention to the fact that something similar seems to have been done at Kingston-upon-Thames, where they had no less than four wooden Communion-tables, in the high chancel, St. James's chancel, Trinity chancel, and one over (see *Early History of the Church of Kingston-upon-Thames*, by Alfred Heales. London, 1883). It would be of interest to find out whether the same thing took place at all frequently. It looks like an attempt to cheat people into a belief that very little change was really intended, and so quell any threatened outburst of indignation at the overthrow of religious observances to which they had been accustomed.



We quote the following paragraph from the *Athenæum* of November 6: "The Dean and Chapter of Chichester, like other deans and chapters, do not seem to be happy unless they have some scheme for interfering with their old church. Besides an entirely new central tower and spire, and a choir and Lady Chapel rejuvenated, they must needs have a new west front. The present front has already undergone 'restoration,' but is without its north tower, which is said to have been taken down on account of its ruinous condition by Sir Christopher Wren. It is now proposed to erect a new one in mockery of the other. It should be remembered that this would be within 100 feet of the picturesque detached bell-tower, the view of which would be greatly injured by it, and we hope intending subscribers may take warning. A print of the proposed work is now being circulated without the architect's name. What are we to infer from this? Needless to say, the architect is Mr. Pearson."



The Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings has addressed the following letter to the *Times* on this proposal to build a new north-west tower to Chichester Cathedral: "The committee of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings desires that you will kindly give it the opportunity of making it known to all lovers of mediæval architecture that a new north-western tower is to be added to Chichester Cathedral. In calling attention to this after a contract has been entered into, we would explain that we had not contemplated the possibility of the Dean and Chapter going forward before larger funds were at their disposal. In 1892 the late surveyor to the cathedral made a long and detailed report, stating what repairs the cathedral church needed, and among other necessary repairs was included strengthening the western bay of the nave. Shortly afterwards it was suggested that a new north-west tower should be built. But very little has appeared in the public press upon the subject, except a letter signed 'A Sussex Churchman,' strongly opposing the scheme, which appeared in the *Times* of September 14, 1897, and elicited no answer. Our society has now received

a copy of the *Chichester Diocesan Gazette* for this month, which contains a drawing of the proposed new tower without any architect's name attached to it. It is to all intent a copy of the existing south-west tower. There is also an article stating that a contract has been entered into for building the first 46 feet of this new tower, which is about half the proposed height. The south wall will be formed by adding to the height of the western bay of the ancient north arcade of the nave, and its eastern wall, by carrying up the western wall of the north aisle of the nave.

"It is the opinion of three architects from this society who visited the church recently that the ancient work could, without risk, be repaired and secured, but that to incorporate it into a useless new tower and make it carry additional weight would be unreasonable and dangerous. It must not be forgotten that the magnificent campanile stands within a few yards of the site of the proposed sham Norman tower. The question therefore arises, Is it desirable to risk the sacrifice of the ancient work—a beautiful example of Norman architecture—for the sake of an imitative tower? We gather from the drawing referred to that, as parts are marked 'old,' it is suggested that the unknown architect might retain the existing work and build on to it; but it must be pointed out that a common procedure in these cases is to begin on some pretext, and then to put forth supplementary reports, saying that the work proves to be so dangerous that, notwithstanding the architect's best intentions, it must be entirely rebuilt. My committee wishes the alternative proposals for dealing with this angle of the building to be clearly understood.

"On the one hand, a scheme of repair which they have only just laid before the Dean and Chapter could be carried out without danger or the addition of any imitative work, and large sums of money might be saved towards the general repairs which, according to the cathedral surveyor, are so sorely needed.

"On the other hand, these needful repairs may still be neglected, and the money spent in a brand-new and worthless tower, the attempt to erect which may lead to a large

destruction of the original work of the twelfth century.

"It must further be pointed out that it was the avowed scheme two or three years since to build this modern tower as a preparation for a spire, and also to add a new spire to the south tower, thus risking the safety of that tower also by the additional weight, and smothering the lovely old work in modern trivialities. We hope that the opinion of the public will yet lead the authorities to give up their destructive scheme."

Every winter we have to record the loss of some ancient church or churches by fire. Already we regret to hear that (early as it is, and mild as the weather has hitherto been,) one church, that of Oldbury, Gloucestershire, has been wholly destroyed. An exceptionally interesting early font and the whole of the parish registers have been entirely consumed. The sexton had lighted the fire in a stove on the Saturday afternoon, and at five o'clock on the Sunday morning the church was in flames. The constant and repeated disasters of this kind call for serious attention on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities.

As a sort of dying echo of the Diamond Jubilee Celebration, an interesting correspondence has been going on in the columns of the *Times* regarding "Links with the Past," and several very remarkable instances have been cited. One of the most notable is that related by Professor Crookes, who writes: "My father, Joseph Crookes, died in 1884, aged 92. I have frequently heard him relate how, when a boy, he was interested in hearing from his great-grandmother, Mrs. Lound, then over 100, anecdotes and incidents connected with the great plague of 1665, which had been told her by her grandfather, a participator in and eye-witness of the events of that year. The narrator, my great-great-great-great-grandfather, was born about the year 1639, and lived at Staveley, in Derbyshire, where the plague was brought in 1665 by refugees from London. He was one of the few who took the plague and recovered, although it settled in his hip and made him lame. He was employed with a few others

in going from house to house to bring out the dead and put them on horses and sledges, when they were taken to Marston for burial. He died in 1729, aged 90. His granddaughter, born in 1710, married a Mr. Lound, and occupied a farm a few miles from Staveley. She died in 1814, aged 105, in full possession of all her faculties."

Mr. J. G. C. Parsons, of Swinton, near Manchester, in commenting on Professor Crookes's letter, instances another case quite as remarkable. "In 1844 there died at Bradshaw Chapel, near Bolton-le-Moors, an old man, James Horrocks by name, whose father, William Horrocks, was alive in the days of Oliver Cromwell. The facts are well authenticated, and full particulars are given in the notes to a book entitled *The Old Church Clock*, by the late Canon Parkinson, of Manchester (p. 200 *et seq.*, 5th edition). William Horrocks was born in 1657, and at the age of 86 married a young woman of 28, their son James being born in the following year, 1744. The old man lived for eleven years after his marriage, and his son James died, at the age of 100 years, in 1844. These two lives, which overlapped ten years, covered a period of 187 years, embracing the last two years of the Commonwealth, the reigns of nine sovereigns of England, and the earlier years of Queen Victoria's reign." Mr. Parsons adds: "That Her Majesty should have had among her subjects a person whose father was born in Oliver Cromwell's time is a noteworthy fact, and I think it will be conceded that the case is worthy of record among the links with the past."

Another very notable case, which has not been mentioned in the correspondence in the *Times*, was that of the late Hon. Francis Maude, Captain R.N., who died about ten years ago. Captain Maude was born in 1798. His father, Sir Cornwallis Maude (who was created Viscount Hawarden in 1791), was born in 1729, and was himself the son of Robert Maude, M.P., who was born in the reign of Charles II., viz., in 1673. These facts were mentioned at the time of Captain Maude's death, but seem to have been forgotten.

Sir John Monckton has recently presented to the library committee of the Court of Common Council his annual report on the Corporation Records. He states that the calendar to a series of rolls known as "pleas and memoranda" has been continued, and fourteen rolls completed. The contents are of a very varied description, embracing pleas of debt, intrusion, and nuisance, the settlement of disputes between masters and apprentices, the punishment of forestallers and of traders found guilty of unlawfully enhancing the price of their wares, the holding of inquests *ex officio* as to the causes of riot, and the infliction of pains and penalties generally on all contraveners of ordinances made for the better government of the city. Two years ago it was resolved that the City's earliest records should be printed *in extenso* and published with full indexes, and with such translations and notes as might be necessary. A beginning was made with letter-book A, and Dr. Reginald Sharpe (the Records Clerk) had transcribed and translated some fifty pages. The committee thought that it would be sufficient if a mere abstract of the volume was made in English similar to the Municipal Records of Dublin and the State Papers, for much of the literal transcript had been shown to involve great repetition. Thus the letter-book A might be abstracted in one volume of 500 pages. The work will hereafter be done on these lines. It is further stated that the index to Dr. Sharpe's *Calendar of Deeds enrolled in the Court of Husting* has been proceeded with, and will probably require four large volumes. Even in its unfinished state, the index, it is added, has proved of inestimable value, and when complete it will be one of the most exhaustive indexes of its kind.

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Mrs. Armitage writes to us as follows: "While thanking you for the kindly tone of your notice of my little book, *A Key to English Antiquities, with special reference to the Sheffield and Rotherham District*, would you allow me, with all due deference, to question two of your reviewer's statements? He says that 'it is simply a conjecture that the stone seats at Beverley and Hexham were frith-stools, or seats in which runaways from justice were safe for a time from their pursuers.'

But the ancient document printed by Raine for the Surtees Society (*Sanctuarium Dunelmense et Sanctuarium Beverlacense*) states that the penalties imposed upon violators of the privilege of sanctuary increased in proportion to the degree of nearness to the high altar and the *frithstol*, which formed together the sixth and most sacred region of safety. Leland's notes contain a copy of the inscription, which in his time was to be seen on the frith-stool, though there is no trace of it now: 'Hæc sedes lapidea Freedstol dicitur, i.e., Pacis Cathedra, ad quem reus fugiendo perveniens omnimodam habit securitatem.' The frith-stool at Hexham had similar privileges (see *Archæologia*, viii. 26), and Drake, in his *Eboracum*, states that there was also a frith-stool in York Minster. It is not unlikely that these stone chairs were originally bishops' seats, to which privileges of sanctuary became attached. That the stone chair at Sprotborough was a frith-stool is, of course, a conjecture, but it is not my conjecture, but, if I recollect rightly, Kemble's. It can hardly have been an ordinary priest's sedile, as the three sedilia in that church are of older date. It was found buried in the churchyard; and is it not likely that, when the privileges of sanctuary were suppressed, it was found desirable to get rid of the seats in which criminals had acquired a vested interest? The so-called Laws of William the Conqueror (which Dr. Stubbs regards as William's confirmation of the Laws of Cnut) make it clear that all churches at that time possessed the right of sanctuary. May I also defend myself from having attempted to set right Mr. G. T. Clark as to the age of castles? It was not with regard to castles, but with regard to earthworks, that I ventured to differ from Mr. Clark. No one can value his labours more highly than I do, and I have repeatedly acknowledged my indebtedness to them. But I am not alone in thinking that he has not made out a convincing case for the Saxon origin of the peculiar class of earthworks so common in England and Normandy, the moated hillock with platform attached. An able writer in the *Quarterly Review* for July, 1894, has maintained that these earthworks were in most cases Norman. The arguments are too long to go into here, but they appear to me to be

convincing. I was careful, however, to say in my book that no absolute certainty could be reached on this question without much more excavation than has as yet taken place."



## Quarterly Notes on Roman Britain.

BY F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.

### XXIII.

**M**Y last instalment of Quarterly Notes, printed in the August number of this journal, was written just before the opening of the excavation season. Since that time, vigorous work has been done with the spade, both at Silchester and along the line of Hadrian's Wall, and some interesting pieces of digging have been done elsewhere. Add to these a few—too few—incidental discoveries, and the result is a list which will, I think, be generally admitted to contain many items of very real importance.

**SOUTH OF ENGLAND.**—I commence, as usual, with the south-west, where a small hoard of about 170 "third brass" coins, dating mostly from the reign of Constantine the Great, has been found, 3 feet below the present surface of the ground, in Okehampton Park, Devonshire. Okehampton lies on the north edge of Dartmoor, about twenty miles west of Exeter, and is therefore twenty miles outside the limits of ordinary Roman civilized occupation. It has, however, been supposed by some West-Country writers that a Roman road once ran along the valley between Dartmoor and Exmoor, *i.e.*, not very far from Okehampton, and by way of Bude and Tintagel into Central Cornwall. The evidence for such a road is not very satisfactory, and, in any case, I may point out that hoards of coins are in themselves no proofs of the presence of Romans. They are common both in remote corners of the Empire—like Cornwall—and in lands where Roman rule was wholly unknown. Large hoards, for instance, have been found in Scandinavia, and especially in Gothland.

At Appleshaw, near Andover, Mr. Engleheart has continued unweariedly to excavate the Roman villa found at the beginning of the year, and with interesting results. The house appears to have been a small one, an oblong building with a central columned area and rooms on each side of it; and in front a yard with walls, along which are, as it seems, various farm-buildings and outhouses. Mr. G. E. Fox, who has seen the Appleshaw villa, compares it in shape to the villa at Carisbrooke in the Isle of Wight, and his comparison may be supported by the fact that the datable objects (coins, etc.) in each villa belong to the same period—the latter portion of the third century.

Near Bristol, Mr. G. S. Master has endeavoured to rediscover a forgotten "villa," found, in 1838-39, near Flax Bourton during the construction of the Bristol and Exeter Railway. His researches show that the "villa" was near the site traditionally assigned to it, though he did not discover its precise position. At Gloucester a portion of the substructure of the North Gate is believed to have been discovered; and at Winchester Mr. W. H. Jacob reports the continual discovery of remains, and perhaps of a dwelling-house, near Hyde Street, on the Roman road from Winchester to Silchester.

Finally, the unwearied labours of the excavators of Silchester deserve both mention and warm praise. The year has, perhaps, been somewhat "lean." Much ground near the south gate has proved to be unoccupied, and the principal finds—besides pottery and minor relics—are three large well-tubs, used as modern well-tubs are, I believe, sometimes used, and preserved to us from Roman times through the dampness of the deeper soil into which they were sunk.

**EAST ANGLIA.**—The Rev. Canon Manning has sent me word of a potter's mark on Samian ware found at Caistor, by Norwich, PRISCINI M. The same stamp has occurred in London and elsewhere. I am also indebted to the Rev. W. Hudson for an account of a curious timber roadway across the Wensum at Norwich. Whether it is Roman I do not know, but it certainly deserved a record.

**YORKSHIRE.**—In Yorkshire two old roads have come to light. One, leading from Tad



caster through Adel and Otley to Ilkley (as is supposed), has been explored in the neighbourhood of Adel by Mr. J. N. Barran and others, and it appears certain that a road some 12 feet wide, with rough curbs and gravel between, does actually exist. Whether this is a Roman road can only be proved by further search, but it is not at all improbable. In the East Riding, at Filey, Mr. R. C. Hope tells me that an ancient roadway of hard blue stone from Filey Brigg, set in concrete, has been found 3 feet underground, by men working in the streets. A Roman post or fort, or dwelling of some sort, was found forty years ago on the high cliff near Filey Brigg, and a Roman road is therefore by no means improbable. At the same time, Roman roads were not, as a rule, laid in concrete.

CHESTER.—The fortress of the Twentieth Legion has also yielded some interesting discoveries. In the first place, important architectural remains have been found in Shoemakers' Row, a little north of the point where the four main streets of Chester meet. I was able to notice a part of this find in my last paper. Since I then wrote, the discoveries have gone on, and I have been able, by the kindness of Mr. Alderman Charles Brown and Mr. Henry Taylor, to visit the spot. I have also to thank Mr. Jones junior for excellent photographs. The remains consist of five bases of large columns, a capital, and some drums, and belonged undoubtedly to a large and important building. I am inclined to refer them to the *prætorium*, understanding by that word the complex of buildings which—as, for instance, the Austrian excavators have found at Carnuntum—formed the headquarters of the fortress. The hypocaust found on the opposite side of the street not long ago may belong to the same headquarters, and so may other discoveries made near the centre of the city. I am happy to be able to add that the owner of the site, Mr. Charles Brown, has taken every care of the remains, and has made excellent arrangements for their preservation *in situ*. Thus he has set—not for the first time—an example of dealing with archaeological and architectural remains which is most worthy of imitation.

The same site in Chester has also yielded

an inscription, a dedication to the genius of the Twentieth Legion, and an inscribed stone, communicated to me by Mr. I. M. Jones, city surveyor, which may perhaps be an inscribed millstone.

On the Roman Wall two sets of excavations have been in progress. The Newcastle Society of Antiquaries has continued the work at the fort of *Æsica*, which it commenced in 1894-95, and suspended for lack of funds in 1896. The results, as in preceding years, are of much interest. Perhaps the most striking feature discovered this year was the presence, in a Roman wall close to the centre of the fort, of two Roman tombstones, which had plainly been brought in from the cemetery on the occasion of some restoration, and used as building material. We have, in short, a parallel to the use of Roman tombstones for building the Roman walls of Chester in or about the third, or (as some think) the fourth, century. When the utilization of them at *Æsica* took place, I do not know. Besides these tombstones, five other (unfortunately fragmentary) inscriptions were found at *Æsica*, and the ground-plan of a further part of the fort was ascertained. In addition, the larger part of a building outside the south-east corner of the fort was uncovered. It has been called a "villa," but is apparently exactly similar to the buildings with baths, which have been found outside every excavated fort in Northern Britain and on the German Limes. The object of these buildings has been a matter of dispute; most probably they are simply what they appear to be—baths. Villas, in the proper sense of the word, they certainly are not, and cannot be. For the success of the *Æsica* excavations, archaeologists are largely indebted to Dr. Hodgkin and Mr. J. P. Gibson. I can only hope that a successful year will be followed by a publication of plans and descriptions of results. At the moment of writing, even the report for 1895 has not yet appeared, though the work in that year included several notable discoveries, especially at the west gate and the north-west angle of the fort.

The other excavations along the line of the Wall have principally concerned the vallum and the turf wall discovered last year at Birdoswald. For the most part, they have been carried out by myself and others under

the auspices of the Cumberland Archæological Society. The results, if I may say so without egotism, have been most satisfactory. First, the vallum at Birdoswald was shown to curve round the south side of the fort in such a way that a traveller following the earthwork from the west would first find himself advancing directly upon the west rampart, would then swerve round southwards to avoid the fort, and finally, turning north, would find himself resuming his normal eastward course. Some excavations carried out by myself and Mr. C. J. Bates at Carrawburgh, in Northumberland, in continuation of work begun there in 1896, gave a similar result; the vallum there also was shown not to pass through the fort. Tentative trenches at the forts of Halton and Rudchester also showed a divergence of the vallum from its normal course to avoid the areas occupied by the forts. I hope to pursue the subject with the spade next year; but the evidence already gained is provisionally sufficient, and the resulting conclusion seems fairly certain—that the vallum is not older than the forts. This conclusion, it may be observed, is a new one: hitherto there have only been guesses, among which the guess of Bruce and Hodgson seems most nearly, though not wholly, right.

Secondly, the turfwall at Birdoswald was traced. It had been found in our previous excavations to approach close up to the west wall of the fort. In the present year we ascertained that it once existed also on the east side of the fort, and not only that: our trenches seemed to show that it ran right across the area of the fort. In other words, the turf wall at Birdoswald represents what we have (so far as is yet known) surviving nowhere else along Hadrian's Wall—a line of frontier earlier than the existing stone walls and forts. At present it is only a line of two miles. Our efforts to discover it elsewhere have hitherto wholly failed; but it is in itself remarkable, and Cumberland may be congratulated on the possession of a unique relic. It is the fashion to despise the western part of the Wall, and there is some cause for this; but the portion near Birdoswald is now rapidly revealing itself as one of the most important sections in the whole line of fortifications. It is too early to speculate on the turf wall, but the possibility certainly

arises that it may represent an earlier frontier work, conceivably coeval with the vallum, guarded by small earthen forts (as on the German Limes), and superseded (as there) by a more solid structure. At present, however, this is, at the outside, only a possibility.

SCOTLAND.—A dedication to Silvanus by a soldier, *præfectus* of the *Cohors i Hamiorum* has been found at the fort of Barhill, on the Antonine Wall, and communicated to me by the kindness of Mr. George Neilson. The regiment was previously known to have been on the Antonine Wall.

Christ Church, Oxford,  
November 12, 1897.



## Domestic and other Mortars.

BY FLORENCE PEACOCK.

(Continued from p. 340.)



Y request for information regarding mortars in a late issue of this magazine has been so kindly responded to that I am compelled by want of space to make a selection amongst the materials supplied to me, and mention those mortars only which I consider to be of especial interest.

All mortars, however, are of great interest, and I have preserved the valuable information I have received most carefully, and hope to use it at some future date.

In the first place, it may be well to allude to the mortar formerly belonging to St. Mary's Abbey, York, of which an illustration is now given, and which was described in the *Antiquary* for August (p. 245). It is undoubtedly the finest English mortar in existence. The following account of it is taken from the authorized *Handbook* to the antiquities in the York Museum: "The mortar of the infirmary of the Abbey of St. Mary. It is of bell-metal, weight 76 lb., and bears the following inscription. On the upper rim:

† MORTARIU · SCI · JÖHIS · EWANGEL.  
DE · IFIRMARIA · BE · MARIE · EBOR ·

The lower:

† FR · WILLIS · DE · TOUTHORP · ME.  
FECIT · A'D · M'CCCVIII ·

Of the history of this beautiful specimen of mediæval art, during nearly two centuries after the dissolution of the abbey, nothing is known. The earliest notice we have of it occurs in an anonymous letter to Gent, published by him in his *History of Hull*, and dated 1734, from which it appears that, after having long been in the possession of the Fairfax family, it had passed into the hands of Mr. Smith, a bell-founder in York, by whom it had been sold to Mr. A. Addington, in the custody of whose son, a confec-

the neighbourhood. Unwilling to commit so beautiful a relic to the furnace, he put it aside year after year, and finally presented it to his antiquary friend Mr. Blount, an eminent surgeon in Birmingham. After his death it was sold by auction in the year 1835, and purchased at a considerable price by Mr. S. Kenrick, who restored it to its proper place among the remains of the religious establishment to which it originally belonged."

Since the first of these articles appeared, in August, the Howlett Collection has re-



MORTAR (1308) OF THE INFIRMARY OF ST. MARY'S ABBEY, YORK.

tioner (Drake says, *Eboracum*, p. 538, a perfumer) in the Minster Yard, it was seen by the writer of the letter. Gough, in the translation of Camden's *Britannia*, published in 1789, says (vol. iii., p. 66), 'It was lately in the hands of an apothecary at Selby, after whose death all traces of it were lost.' In the year 1811 it was discovered by Mr. Rudder, a bell-founder at Birmingham, amidst a large quantity of old metal which he had probably purchased from York or

ceived an addition, by having presented to it a fine mortar. The handle is ear-shaped. There are three well-executed fleurs-de-lys near the centre, and the same appear upon the other side. These fleurs-de-lys are finer and more carefully formed than many others I have seen. It is, to the best of my belief, of the sixteenth century. Height, 5 inches; diameter,  $6\frac{1}{8}$  inches. One handle has been broken off.

Another mortar with three fleurs-de-lys on

either side somewhat irregularly placed has recently come into the possession of the editor of the *Antiquary*, and is illustrated on p. 365. So far as its history can be traced it would seem to have originally come from Lincolnshire. Both handles are intact. Height, 5 inches; diameter,  $6\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

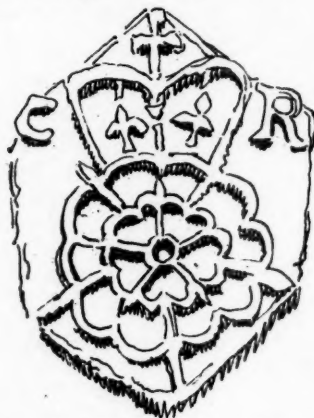


FLEUR-DE-LYS FROM MR. HOWLETT'S MORTAR.

There is in the Free Library at Doncaster a mortar inscribed round the top "Laus Deo, 1708." The middle part is covered with hunting scenes in high relief. This mortar was presented to the library by Dr. Fairbank, of Bromley, Kent, who at the date of the gift was residing in Doncaster. It is a very late instance of an English mortar having hunting scenes upon it, and I am inclined to argue from this fact that it may possibly be a foreign one; but upon this point certainty is not possible. At first sight it appears somewhat strange that a mortar whose ornamentation relates to subjects of the chase should have "Laus Deo" upon it as a motto; but the most probable explanation is that the man who fashioned it thought an inscription round the rim would add to its beauty, and so he chose one which no doubt he had ready at hand, as it is commonly to be found upon bells. Most likely he would be partly influenced in his choice by the fact that, with the addition of the date, it fitted the space at his command. I shall be very glad if anyone can supply me with information relating to mortars with hunting scenes upon them.

Mr. J. H. Moule has kindly sent me an account of a most interesting mortar in the

Dorset County Museum. This is the only instance I have come across of a mortar which refers in any way to Charles I. The ornamentation is simple, the device being repeated three times, at equal distances from each other, upon the centre of the mortar. It consists of a beautifully clear and well-cast Tudor rose, crowned. Between the arches of the crown appear two fleurs-de-lys, and the whole is surmounted by a cross, which rises from the centre of the crown. On each side of the crown, lower than the top of it, but on a higher level than the fleurs-de-lys, appear the letters C. R.



TUDOR ROSE ON MORTAR IN DORSET COUNTY MUSEUM.

The whole is placed upon a six-sided rather roughly-formed casting, not directly upon the side of the mortar itself. This base, or casting, is not a true hexagon, for the sides are by no means equal. I think there can be no doubt that the C. R. refers to the first Charles. The crown is very unlike that used by his son, and the whole conception evidently belongs to the earlier reign. Height,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; diameter,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches. It was presented to the museum by the Rev. N. W. Gresley, but came originally from Cranbourne.

Mr. W. J. Mercer, of Margate, possesses a good specimen with bands of conventual ornamentation round it. Part of the design consists of scallop shells. Height,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  inches; diameter,  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Miss A. Jessica Thompson, of Hollyhurst, Winlaton-on-Tyne, sends me sketches of two

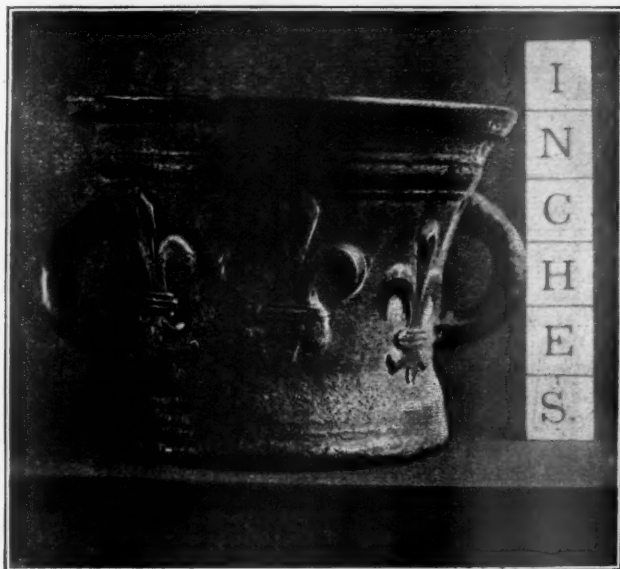


mortars in the possession of her family. One has upon it four crowned fleurs-de-lys, at equal distances. The crown is very much worn, so much so as to be almost unrecognisable. I think the reason for this is because it is upon the mouldings which run round the mortar, whilst the fleur-de-lys is upon the flat surface below, and would from this circumstance be less exposed to rough usage and ill-treatment. Height,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches; diameter,  $5\frac{1}{8}$  inches.

The other mortar is quite plain, save for

Then two highly-raised plain rubbings. The ornaments are in such high relief that it is not possible to take a rubbing of them. The handles are ear-shaped. Height,  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches; diameter,  $5\frac{3}{4}$  inches.

Mr. H. Lewes Gibbs, of Elmhurst, Stratford-on-Avon, possesses a mortar of great weight. It has a plain band round the top. The handles are ear-shaped, but do not stand out so much as it is usual to find them doing, and upon each side of them are two fleurs-de-lys. Height,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches; diameter, 6 inches.



MORTAR WITH FLEURS-DE-LYS.

two bands, one near the top, and one almost in the centre. Height,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches; diameter,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

Mr. A. C. C. Jahn, curator of the Municipal Art Gallery and Museum, Wolverhampton, tells me of a very fine mortar under his care. It has a kind of dog's-tooth pattern, with dots between and below them. Then follows a portion of the dog's-tooth moulding, which went round the rim used perpendicularly in the centre of one side; and the two following devices, which I take to be merchant marks, appear one on either hand of it.

Miss Catharine Parsons, of Horseheath, Cambridgeshire, has most kindly sent me sketches and descriptions of two mortars in the museum at Saffron Walden. The first is rather a rough, strongly-formed one, with handles standing out considerably, and of a square kind of shape, open in the centre. A moulding runs round the mortar below a rather wide plain rim just above the handles. In the centre of one side is the date arranged thus upon a raised block, each figure in a division to itself. The other side has a

1	5	2	7
---	---	---	---

block formed in the same manner, containing the letters 

I.	S.
----	----

 and close below them the letter 

E.
----

 The latter is not, however, on a block. On one side of this is a fleur-de-lys, and on the other a crown with two arrows in saltier. The arms of Bury St. Edmunds are: Azure, three crowns or, each transfixes by two arrows in saltier argent. And a crown transfixes by two arrows on a casting slightly narrower at



MORTAR AT SAFFRON WALDEN.



DEVICES ON SAFFRON WALDEN MORTAR.

the base is the mark of Stephen Tonni, a well-known bell-founder of Bury St. Edmunds, who flourished in the second half of the sixteenth century. His bells vary in date from 1544 to 1587. I am not absolutely certain that this mortar was cast by him, as the casting upon which the crown is placed does not narrow towards the base in the sketch sent to me; but I believe it to be his. If this be so, the letters are doubtless connected with the name of the owner. Under other circumstances, I should have

taken them to be the initials of the maker; and if I am mistaken, and the mortar is not by Tonni, most likely they do refer to some other bell-founder. It is from Beeston, near Saffron Walden, and was presented to the museum by Mr. George Paul in 1840. Height,  $5\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

The smaller one has a moulding below a plain rim, and at the base another plain rim, just above which are five rampant lions, crowned. These lions are at equal distances from each other, but they all face the wrong way. It was purchased by the museum in 1888. Height,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

Mr. T. W. Shore, of 105, Ritherdon Road, Upper Tooting, has a specimen of a late mortar, around which runs the inscription:

W  
"HE: CANNICOTT. 1716. I. S."

Height, 4 inches; diameter,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Since writing the former articles in this magazine, Mr. J. M. Smith, of Retford, has sent me one to inspect which bears upon it the bust of Charles II., making the fourth one I know of, two of which are in the Howlett Collection, and one in the Museum at Cambridge. Unlike the others, in this specimen the King is not represented as being crowned. He has on the badge of the Order of the Garter, and the face is most undoubtedly that of Charles II. Height,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches; diameter,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

An illustration is given of a somewhat late mortar which belongs to the editor of the *Antiquary*. It was purchased two or three years ago of a marine-store dealer at Stockton-on-Tees. The mortar, which is without handles, is of interest from the fact that it bears within the lower band of ornament the mark of the founder,

S S  
Ebor'

within a plain oval. This is the mark of S. Sellers, of York, a member of a well-known firm of bell-founders in that city. A similar mark has been noted on a mortar dated 1675;\* as he was at work as late as 1717, the date of this mortar will probably fall between the limits of those years. The lower band of ornament is sharply cut off at the

\* *Archaeological Journal*, vol. xlviii., p. 205.

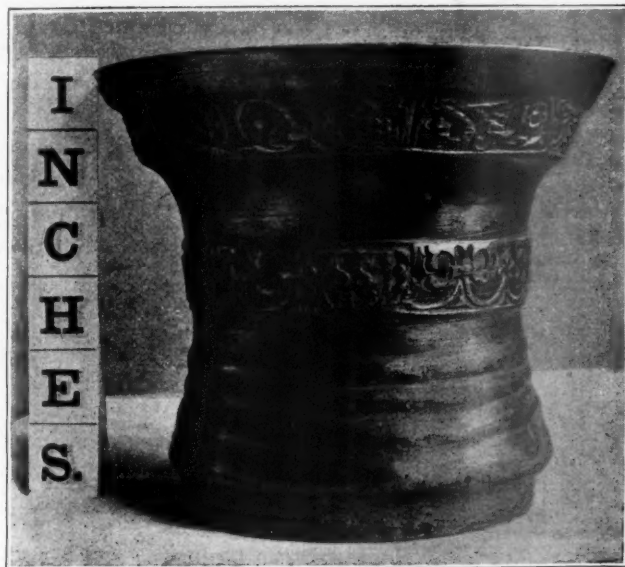
top, and the mortar is scored with deep cuts in one or two places as if it had been turned in a lathe. Height,  $5\frac{7}{8}$  inches; diameter, 7 inches.

I have received much valuable information regarding mortars in stone and wood, but have not been able to include any account of them in this series of papers, nor have I been able to use all the notes I possess upon metal ones. I could not have collected the

in a third instance the weight is given, from which we gather that brass mortars sold in 1448 at something under 2d. per lb.

*Test. Ebor.*, vol. i.

1380. unum mortarium eneum cum pilâ de ferro, unum mortarium de petrâ, p. 113.  
1383. j mortarium eneæ cum j pestell, vjs, p. 125.



MORTAR MADE BY S. SELLERS, OF YORK (CIRCA 1675—1717).

details in these papers unless I had been greatly assisted by the kindness of various correspondents.

The following references to mortars have been extracted from the five volumes of Wills and Inventories published in the *Testamenta Eboracensia* series of the Surtees Society's publications. Probably there are other references which have escaped detection, but those cited are sufficient to afford some interesting information on the subject. We learn from them that although the mortars were fashioned of brass or stone, the pestles were of iron, with one exception, where a pestle of wood is mentioned in connection with a stone mortar. In another case two mortars are described as being fixed in the ground, and

1392. j mortar eneum cum unâ pilâ ferreâ, p. 181.  
1398. "mortarstokes" occur in inventory of goods of Constantine del Damme, apothecary, p. 245.  
1400. unum morterium eneum cum j pilâ ferreâ, p. 267.  
1400. mortariolum meum majus de petrâ, p. 270.

*Test. Ebor.*, vol. ii.

1432. unum mortar eneum cum pestello ferreo, p. 23.  
1434. tres stone morters, p. 38.  
1435. unum brasen mortar, p. 49.  
1444. mortarium enneum cum pestell ferreo cum magno mortario lapideo, p. 100.

*Test. Ebor.*, vol. iii.

1395. unum mortariolum cum pestello pret. xij*d* non vend.  
Item j mortariolum pret xij*d* vend. pro xiiij*d*, p. 7.
1400. Et r. pro j mortario æneo cum j pestell et j sarce simul vend. xs, p. 14.
1410. De iijs de uno mortario æneo, cum tera de ferro, p. 45.
1410. De iijs iiij*d* de j bras mortar, p. 48 . . . De xv*d* de ij mortariis lapideis, p. 49.
1423. Et de vjs viij*d* receptis pro j mortario æneo, parvo, pro pulvere terendo. Et de xvjs receptis pro uno mortario majore de æneo, pro pulvere terendo. Et de x*d* receptis pro duobus pestellis de ferro, pertinentibus eisdem mortariis. (Inventory of Archbishop Bower's goods), p. 78.
- 1415 ? De xij*d* de ij mortariis de petra, p. 88. (circa 1440-1450). Item j magnum mortarium lapideum xij*d*  
Item ij parva mortariola iiij*d*, p. 100.
1448. De ij magnis morters lapideis vs . . . De j morter æneo, pond. xxvj*lb* et j pestell ferreo, iijs iiij*d*, p. 112.
- 1452-3. De pretio [at York] . . . j parvi morter lapidei v*d* . . . j morter ænei cum pestellis ferri xiijs iiij*d* . . . ij mortarium fixorum in terra, iijs, p. 136.  
[at Cawood] . . . ij morters lapideo-rum v*d* . . . j brasyn mortar cum le pestill xs, p. 139.
1468. De j mortario æneo, cum pil' ferri . . . iijs. . . De j mortario lapideo cum pil' ferri . . . v*d*, p. 161.

*Test. Ebor.*, vol. iv.

1486. a litle mortar, p. 17.
1488. unum mortarium æneum cum pilo ferreo vjs viij*d* . . . unum mortarium æneum iijs . . . mortarium lapideum iijs iiij*d*, p. 36.
1508. De xij*d* pro j parvo mortar de stone, j pestell of wod. De iiij*d* pro j parvo mortar de stone, p. 291.

*Test. Ebor.*, vol. v.

1512. A stone mortar viij*d* (inventory of goods of William Thwates, a founder), p. 35.
1516. A brayng mortar and pestell v*d*, p. 80.
1528. A brasen mortar with a pestell ijs v*d*, p. 255.

## Foreign Legislation for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings.

(Continued from p. 348.)

"ROME.—The chief among these is the 'Legge Pacca,' an edict of Cardinal Pacca, published 7th April, 1820, when Rome was still under the paternal despotism of the Holy Father. It is, in fact, the precedent on which subsequent legislation has been founded in every country in Europe. It is the first example of the establishment of a Government commission for the preservation of historical monuments and antiquities.

"The primary object of the law was, indeed, to prevent the exportation of all objects of *virtu*, from pictures and statues down to gems and coins, rather than to preserve the buildings with which we are immediately concerned.

"But its object was expressed to be 'to establish a Commission of Fine Arts for the acquisition of monuments of art and antiquity, for the adornment of the Papal Museums,' and to set up a Council to the Chamberlain 'to whom belongs the care of ancient monuments.'

"The Commission was composed of the Chamberlain, the Inspector-General of Fine Arts, the Inspector of Public Pictures in Rome, the Commissioner of Antiquity, the Director of the Vatican Museum, the Principal Professor of Sculpture, and one of the Professors of Architecture in St. Luke's Academy, and, as Secretary, the Secretary of Museums.

"The Commission was to assist the Chamberlain in his care of antiquities, sacred and profane, and was to have jurisdiction over the churches and academies, not belonging to foreigners, especially 'in the restoration of public monuments of antiquity and art.'

"In each province of the States of the Church was to be an auxiliary Commission.

"An inventory was to be made by the Superior, Administrator, or Rector, of every public establishment or place, ecclesiastical or secular, including churches, oratories and convents, of all objects of art and antiquity in it, to be returned to the Secretary of the Papal Chancery.



"Notice of an intended exportation, or sale, of such objects was to be given to the Commission, and exportation was only to take place of objects allowed by the Commission to be not of the highest importance, and then on payment of 20 per cent. duty. Excavations are only allowed by special license, and anything found must be scheduled (§ 25), nor may walls, pavements, vaults, or any other thing belonging to ancient buildings be opened without special permission (§ 40), nor ancient inscriptions be removed (§ 41). No damage may be done to any ancient monument standing above ground, nor materials taken away from it (§ 55).

"No authority whatever may take away from any church, or the like, any ancient sculpture, picture, inscription, urn, terracotta, or other ornament or monument, exposed to public view or otherwise, without the special permission of the Chamberlain, on the advice of the Commission (§ 52).

"TUSCANY.—In Tuscany a decree of 1860 instituted a similar Commission, composed of nine professors (*i.e.*, practisers) of the arts of design, an expert in historical monuments, an Inspector of the Gallery of Statuary, with the Professor of Paleography as Secretary, and the Director of the Art Galleries as President. Its duties were defined to be 'the preservation of objects of art and historical monuments, especially those belonging to the public buildings, sacred or profane, to determine the best method of preserving or restoring them, and to invoke the action of Government to suspend bad restorations.' They were also to prepare an inventory of all objects thought worthy of being placed under Government jurisdiction, and to propose the acquisition of such objects by Government.

"Various attempts have been made to pass a consolidation law of a very stringent kind in the united Parliament of Italy, but although one was passed by the Lower House in 1887, and through Committee of the Senate, it was thrown out on a ballot (*scrutinio segreto*), which appears to correspond to our Third Reading of a Bill.

"SPAIN.—In Spain, we are informed that, from an early date, monuments of interest have enjoyed the protection of the State. The chief legislative provision now is the

'Regulation of Provincial Commissions of Historical Monuments,' of November 24, 1865.

"There is established in each province a Commission comprised of (a) the Correspondents of the Royal Academies of History and Fine Arts of St. Ferdinand; or, where these exceed six in number, such five as the Academy in question may name; (b) the Inspectors of antiquities, the Provincial (*i.e.*, State) Architects, the Chief of the Home Department, and the Chief of the Library and Historical Records of the Province, where there is one in the Provincial Capital.

"The duties of the Commissions comprise a great many objects by us delegated to special, local, or imperial authorities, as they include:

- "1. The preservation and restoration of such historical or artistic monuments as are the property of the State. (It does not appear whether this includes churches.)
- "2. The creation and care of museums of Fine Arts and Antiquities.
- "3. Archæological excavations.
- "4. Acquisition of statues, medals, etc.
- "5. Acquisition of MSS. and other historical documents.
- "6. They are also to act as Councils to the Provincial Governors on everything in their sphere of action, especially as to the relative importance of ancient monuments, and the prevention of their destruction.
- "7. The creation of a catalogue *raisonné* of such buildings as exist in their respective provinces, whose artistic merit or historical importance render them worthy of figuring in the 'Statistics of Monuments,' also forms part of their duties.

"The Central Commission appears to be the Academy of St. Ferdinand already mentioned, but of its composition no information is vouchsafed.

"PORTUGAL.—No answer has yet been received from the Ministry there; but a reminder has been sent by the Foreign Office.

"GREECE.—From Greece we learn that while the greatest possible care is devoted to the preservation of the great monuments of classical antiquity, the lesser monuments and

mediaeval buildings are not so well guarded, not so much for want of legislative provision as through the inadequate means of enforcing those provisions, and the inadequate pay given to those whose duty it is to enforce them.

"The law, declared by a Royal Decree in 1837, is an adaptation of Cardinal Pacca's Roman decree, and treats all historical buildings as national property, whether belonging to the State or to individuals. In return the State will keep them in repair.

"A *projet de loi*, formed on the Bill passed by the Italian Lower House, but rejected by the Senate in 1887, was submitted to the Greek Chamber in 1893, but it is not yet law.

"SWEDEN AND NORWAY.—Legislation in Scandinavia has, like our own, been directed rather to what we call 'prehistoric monument' than to historical monuments. No prehistoric monuments may be defaced or damaged even by a private owner. The same rule applies to ruins of castles, of churches, and of monasteries, and the like monuments of such an age that they can now no longer be held to be private property.

"To remove or do anything which may endanger them, authority must be obtained from the Governor of the Province, who is bound to act on the advice of the Royal Archæological Academy, subject to an appeal to the Department of Public Worship.

"Even railway companies, canal companies, as well as road-making authorities, are bound to respect these ancient monuments.

"As regards churches, 'distinguished by unusual architecture or ancient ornaments, or to which historical memories cling,' they may not be demolished, altered, or turned to other uses, without the Royal consent. No antiquities discovered in them may be removed, or given to any private person without first being offered to the Crown.

"There is a State Antiquary, now Dr. Hildebrand, one of our Honorary Fellows, who may be called in by the Archæological Academy. He has also an initiative in calling attention to infractions of the law, and in requisitioning the Governors to place certain monuments under the protection of the law.

"DENMARK.—The Danish law on this subject was stated in my address last year. It strongly resembles the Swiss law; and acts rather through the appropriation of specific

sums voted by Government for the preservation of particular public monuments, at the instance of a voluntary Society, such as ours, than by general legislative protection.

"UNITED STATES.—A mass of paper has been forwarded from Washington as to the protection of historical monuments in the United States. But its contents may be summarized in the statement that, there being no historical monuments, there is no legislative provision for their protection.

"The State of Ohio, however, affords special protection for prehistoric monuments, such as the ancient earthworks in Warren County, and the Eagle Earth Works in Licking County, while Pennsylvania has purchased a State property, the Old Valley Forge and the headquarters of Washington; and several States, such as Colorado and Ohio, support, or partly support, a State Historical Society. North Dakota created in 1895 a State Historical Commission, 'to collect and preserve the records and relics pertaining to the early history settlement and development of North Dakota.' Illinois proudly answers that it has no legislation on the subject of inquiry. 'We have a monument in the State Capitol dedicated to Abraham Lincoln, and we have statues dedicated to General Grant and other heroes. No legislation is necessary to preserve them, because there is in our State no hand so villainous as to attempt their dispossession.'

"RUSSIA.—From Russia, alone of European countries, comes the information, vouched by the legal adviser of the British Embassy, that there is no legislation on the subject."

(Concluded.)



### Spanish Historic Monuments.

BY JOSEPH LOUIS POWELL

(Of the Royal Academy of San Fernando, Madrid).

#### § 4. EL CRISTO DE LA LUZ.



HIS small church was in part a mosque under the Moors, and is commonly so described. Historically and artistically it is of extreme interest. Many a legend, of the famous Cid Campeador, among others, is inter-

woven with the existence of this chapel, for such in size it is. The traditional date of its foundation by King Athanagild in 555 has been considered apocryphal. What is historically certain is that this is the identical church—at that time devoted to the creed of Islam—into which Alonso VI., King of Castile and Leon, entered first on his way into the city, after many years' siege, on Sunday, May 25, 1085, in which he ordered Mass to be said in thanksgiving for his victory over the Islamites, and in which he left a small shield, still to be seen on the spot, in memory of his victory.

The mosque measures in the clear some 21 feet square, and this reduced space is divided into nine compartments by the four pillars and corresponding arches. The round Moorish or "horseshoe" arches have a peculiar charm of their own. It is true that a lofty Gothic arch is more beautiful. Nevertheless, there is a fascination about these unusual forms which cannot be denied. The exact figure would seem to be as nearly as possible three-fourths of a circle. Whence the first idea of such a weird form was derived is uncertain. Possibly, like the figures in Arabic mural decoration, it represents a faint and far-off imitation—since exact imitation was forbidden by the Koran—of a natural form, probably of the trefoil, of which one lobe only appears, the other two being merely hinted at by the angle from the rim of the circle to the capital. In other words, the complete outline seems to form a primitive and colossal *cusp*. The observation of a variety of Moorish forms leads the mind to the same conclusion. The four marble pillars deserve a complete study. They are very low, looking as if cut in two by the raising of the floor above its ancient level. Such is actually the case. These pillars, like those in the mosque of Cordoba, are anterior to the Saracen invasion and conquest of Spain A.D. 710-714. There is little, if any, doubt of their Visigothic origin. They seem to show us that energetic race at work under the influences of Rome, Byzantium, and the East. The Church of San Roman in Toledo is valuable for containing columns with capitals of the same style, varied and developed. The mosque now under review, San Roman, and fragments in the hospital

of Santa Cruz, were grouped together as Visigothic remains by the late Mr. Street. Spanish authors, like Assas, devote whole chapters to the works of the Goths in Toledo.

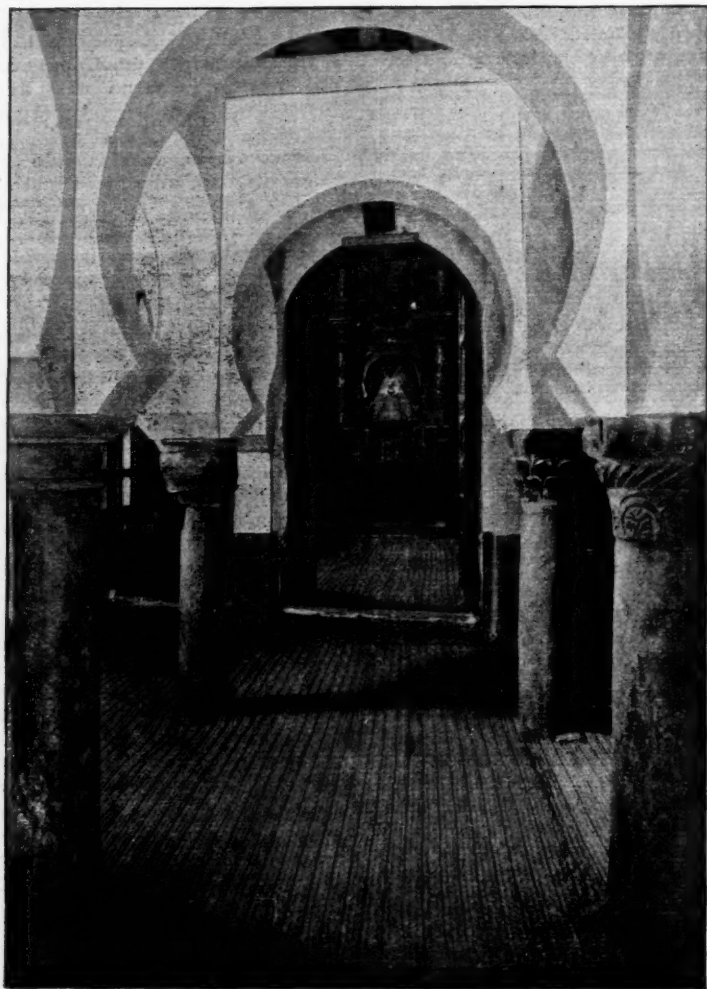
The actual building of nine compartments, known as a mosque, forms a sort of *atrium*, or inner court, to the apse beyond it. There is no satisfactory proof, however, that a Mohammedan mosque was the original destination. Contrariwise, the ground-plan, as a whole, is the plan of a small Christian basilica. Hence there is little doubt that further research will show that the building was first a church, and afterwards a mosque. It may turn out, after all, that the foundation by King Athanagild was a fact. It is true that the general aspect of the *atrium* by itself, inside and outside, is Moorish. Outside also the apse, itself very old, looks like an addition to the rest. However, inside the apse were discovered not long ago some very ancient fresco paintings in niches. These are absolutely devoid of perspective, and of the same rude and primitive style as those discovered by the Rev. Fr. Mullooly in the lower church of San Clemente in Rome. To give a reliable opinion as to their exact origin and probable date is not very easy. In my opinion they are decidedly older than the thirteenth century, which is the date assigned in the last edition of the *Handbook to Spain*. The expression of the faces is strange and unnatural from the staring eyes. The exact position of these frescoes is in a sort of very small transept between the *atrium* and the eastern apse.

These figures represent virgin saints and a bishop or pope. Relieved of the coating of whitewash, they are exposed in arched recesses, and are crowned with the nimbus. Were it possible to fix the date of these paintings, much fresh light might be thrown on the obscurity in which the origin of this extremely interesting monument is now veiled.

In his *Guide* Mr. O'Shea mentions the attribution of a previous building to the Visigothic King, Athanagild, and that the columns were used for this mosque. The name of this monument is derived from the legend relating to the Cid Campeador, viz., that on passing that way one day, his horse, stopping, knelt down, and that on the wall being opened, a crucifix, or another figure of

Christ, was there found *lighted* by the lamps which the Visigoths had left some centuries before. This is probably the crucifix which arrested attention on the occasion of my visit,

that day proceeded to kiss it, "having been poisoned by the Jews, who hated it, because it was made of cedar brought from Jerusalem for their synagogue."



INTERIOR OF EL CRISTO DE LA LUZ.

April, 1885. It is of wood, extremely old, with long black hair. Another legend related in an inscription *in situ* is that the foot of the Christ crucified moved as a Magdalen of

Mr. O'Shea describes the details thus, speaking of the two stages and roof, corresponding to the triforium, clerestory, and groining of Romanesque and Gothic edifices :



"In the second stage it is pierced with five lobed open arcades, as in the mosque of Cordoba. In the centre compartment the double-arched *ajimes* windows are elegantly cusped and supported by shafts, the third and fourth stages having walls pierced with skylights in Moorish fashion."

In my own notes I remarked, in addition to the foregoing, that the capitals of the columns are all different to one another; that one is more classical-looking than the rest, having a half-round moulding, an *echinus*, and octagonal abacus all in one piece. The other capitals are somewhat crude in execution. The walls are arranged in *three* stages, the higher corresponding to the triforium and clerestory of the twelfth and thirteenth century churches at home. There are foliated openings in these stages, and the parallel longitudinal groining, which Mr. O'Shea calls the fourth stage, is similarly arranged in foliated openings, among which is the *trefoil*. This groining is very peculiar, quite distinct from Romanesque and Gothic work, and I regretted at the time being unable to visit the church again and study it further. The apse is also in Moorish style, and I hazarded a conjecture that the frescoes might be as old as the tenth century.

This mosque belongs to the early style of Moorish architecture. Mr. O'Shea agrees to this, but there is a discrepancy between the division of periods of Moorish architecture (p. xxix) and his text (p. 452). In the division he gives the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries to the first period, and at the later page, after giving reasons for adjudging this mosque to that early style, then says that it dates probably from the middle of the eleventh century !\*

(To be continued.)

\* Doubtless *Guides to Spain* are put together with haste, more or less. Even the late Mr. Ford was often inaccurate, as I took occasion to remark (see *Builder*, February 2, 1884, and later of the same series), in reference to the origin of Ronda and the style of the Palace of La Granja.

## Notes on the Story and Play of "Arden of Faversham."

BY W. CAREW HAZLITT.

**T**HIS is, perhaps, looking at all the circumstances, the most notable domestic tragedy ever dramatized in this country. The occurrence itself took place in 4 Edward VI. (1550-51) Holinshed justifies himself by the extraordinary "horribleness" of the matter for devoting to it several pages of his *Chronicles of England*. There are three old editions of the drama, 1592, 1599, 1633, and three modern ones, not taking into account Lillo's adaptation; and there was at least one ballad on the subject.

The piece, taken from Lillo's version, used to be performed in or near the town in a booth, and usually attracted full audiences; and it is reported that on one occasion the proceedings were brought to an abrupt conclusion by the effect wrought on some of the spectators by the thrilling details.

The probability appears to be that there was not only a contemporary prose narrative of the incident, now no longer traceable, but earlier impressions of the ballad, the authorship of which I should be disposed to assign to Thomas Deloney, who wrote two similar effusions on the episode of Page of Plymouth, dramatized in 1599 by Jonson and Decker, but not now, it seems, extant in any form. The plot, if it followed the ballads, was evidently analogous to that of *Arden of Faversham*. (See my *Handbook*, 1867, pp. 152, 407, and *Manual of Old Plays*, 1892, p. 173. Compare also Stow's *Chronicles*, 1615, p. 605.)

Is it not somewhat remarkable how many persons even of decent social position there were in a small provincial town such as Faversham to lend themselves to so flagitious, and at the same time so hazardous, an undertaking as this murder? For there were ten more or less privy to the scheme, not reckoning one of Arden's daughters, whose complicity is to be suspected; and eight were in the long run actually executed here and abroad.

Many, by no means necessarily old, must

have been living in the place, or in the immediate vicinity, including direct relatives, who knew all the circumstances of the crime, when *Arden of Faversham* was dramatized and published in 1592.

As regards the precise date of the catastrophe, we are told that, after reiterated attempts to take Arden's life on the part of the hirelings engaged by his worthless and profligate wife, it was finally resolved and arranged that he should be despatched during St. Valentine's Fair in his own house. The fair commenced on February 14, and lasted several days.

Now, it occurs to me that, as the two men were playing at tables when the preconcerted blow was struck, and the victim had been about in the town on business just before, it is hardly likely to have been on a Sunday evening, as commonly alleged, that the consummation arrived. We are not, of course, to accept too literally the text of the printed drama, where the account is more or less subject to literary or theatrical exigencies; but the act was almost undoubtedly perpetrated at or after dark, yet during the fair. The body was removed from the premises, but not interred, when the night had farther advanced, and carried through the garden-gate in the rear (still to be seen) into the field by the church. This operation must have been conducted without the knowledge of those who had meanwhile come to spend the evening with the family, and who were informed that the master was absent in the fair, or at least from home, and would shortly return.

In the drama the Mayor presents himself in search of Black Will, who had been traced so far, and for whom his worship holds a warrant on an independent charge. In Holinshed his visit is due to the hysterical clamour raised by the real murderess about her missing husband and the indifference of neighbours to his fate or whereabouts. The search for the latter was undertaken before the visitors had left the house, for Prune the grocer accompanies the Mayor in his enterprise, which could not be a very prolonged one, if, as we learn, the remains had been deposited—probably by Michael—only about ten paces from the gate. It was winter, however, and if the deed was done about six or seven o'clock, it was quite dark, and

lanterns were indispensable. This seems to be confirmed by the indistinct way in which the grocer is made by the historian to distinguish the spot where the dead man lies.

Moreover, Mistress Arden, whose blind infatuation was only surpassed by her callous turpitude, depravity, and cruelty, had invited guests, as we have stated above, to spend the evening, and a portion of the time was occupied in playing on the virginals and dancing—the portion intervening between the murder and the Mayor's arrival.

I incline to the opinion that the tragedy occurred, as originally fixed, on Saturday, St. Valentine's Day, 1550-51, in the evening. Stow assigns it to St. Valentine's Day.

Part of Arden's house, which has the aspect of having once enclosed a small quadrangle, still exists, but the interior has been much modernized. It is not known where the unfortunate man is buried. The lane where he was to have been despatched is doubtless that running by the side of the house toward the ambry croft behind, and the gate through which his corpse was borne is observable on the right hand.

*Arden of Faversham* is a carelessly printed drama, to the original errors of which the republication of 1887 adds others of its own. It is a piece of very slender pretensions to high literary art, but offers passages here and there shewing rough vigour and fancy, perchance the work of a second hand. The writer, whoever he was, may be presumed to have had under his eye a medical tract of 1585 by Walter Bailey, M.D., on the medicine called *mithridatum* or *theriacum*. He also recollected the song in Lyly's *Campaspe*, 1584, where Lyly speaks of playing for kisses, and there is an apparent reference to an anecdote in *A C. Mery Talys*, 1526, where one of the characters talks of painting a lamb in the inner lining of a wench's petticoat. There were Elizabethan impressions of this jest-book, hitherto uncovered. Sir Thomas Cheney, K.G., Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, is in the play improperly styled Lord Cheney. There was no such peerage from 1499 to 1572. The story as related by Holinshed is superior in dramatic value and pathetic force to the work of the playwright.

Let us observe that Mosbie, the swarthy man, nearer her own age, attracts the wanton

wife, who may have been a blonde. Complexion often rules by contrast. This cowardly villain lodged at the Flower de Luce, opposite Arden's residence, where Mosbie's sister was a domestic; but he occasionally stayed at the Ardens'. Did he follow them when they settled in Faversham? An extremely interesting note printed by Mr. Bullen apprises us that Arden, or rather Ardern, himself came from the neighbourhood of Wye, near Canterbury, and that when they first settled at Faversham he was fifty-six, she twenty-eight. To some extent, *hinc illæ lachrymæ*.



## Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

### PUBLICATIONS.

Number IV., Volume VI., of the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries (second series) has been issued to the Fellows. It forms the concluding portion of the volume, and contains a title-page and index to it. The period covered is from May 13 to June 17 of the present year, and great credit is due to Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, the assistant secretary, for the punctual and prompt issue of the *Proceedings*, as well as of the other of the Society's publications. The portion of the *Proceedings* just issued contains the following more important items: (1) A communication from Mr. Everard Green, Rouge Dragon, respecting the insignia of an archbishopric. In this communication, which is freely illustrated with reproductions of seals, etc., Mr. Everard Green seeks to show that the shields of arms now used for the sees of Canterbury, Armagh, and Dublin (and anciently also for York) are not in any sense the armorial bearings of those churches or sees, but are the insignia of an archbishopric. Mr. St. John Hope expressed his concurrence in the main with Mr. Green's contention. The difficulty which occurs to us in accepting it is that so far as we are aware, no such similar armorial insignia of an archbishopric have ever been used except in England, for the Irish examples are manifestly copied from those in this country, as are the titles "Primate of all Ireland" and "Primate of Ireland" for the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin respectively. (2) The discovery of Roman remains in Essex communicated by Mr. H. Laver, with a ground-plan of a remarkable Roman building uncovered at West Mersea. The other more important matter dealt with is the election of Viscount Dillon as President of the Society in the room of the late Sir A. Wollaston Franks, K.C.B.

### PROCEEDINGS.

At the meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, on November 3, Mr. F. G. Hilton-Price, Director S.A., exhibited seven burgesses' caps, or flat caps, of the sixteenth century, found in Finsbury.—Mr. J. Park Harrison, of Christ Church, Oxford, read

a paper on Carfax Tower. He said that the results of recent research showed that two rude arches and a doorway high up in the north wall inside the ringers' chamber are, without doubt, of early Saxon date. This, it is to be hoped, when known, will lead to their preservation intact, on account of the interest they possess in connection with the history of the city. The Oxford Council, and the eminent architect and antiquary employed by them, would, it cannot be doubted, have taken measures to do so had it been known that the remains were of earlier date than Canute. Antony Wood, in his *City of Oxford*, says that the earliest mention he could find of St. Martin's Church was in a charter, by which Canute gave a church dedicated to St. Martin to Abingdon Abbey, circa 1035, adding that this was some time after he became possessed of it, and also that it was believed in his time to have been built by Eadward the Elder. Mr. Fletcher, too, the last vicar previous to the union of the parish of St. Martin and the adjoining parish of All Saints, and the consequent demolition of Carfax Church to widen the highway, points out, in his history of the former parish, that Canute's charter "was not the foundation of a church," and that it was not known when St. Martin's Church was built. History, then, merely contributing the bare fact that a church dedicated to St. Martin was given to Abingdon Abbey by Canute, it rests with archæology to ascertain whether any distinctive architecture inside the tower is of Saxon type; and this can be shown to be so. The evidence is too technical for a report here, and would require photographs to illustrate it. It may be stated, however, that the remains exhibit peculiar structural features common to Roman and Saxon architecture, which Mr. Micklethwaite, the principal authority on Saxon ecclesiology, says continued in use to the end of the Saxon period. It may be styled a wall impost, the object of which was to support framed centering for turning arches. The earliest examples of this structural feature are to be found at the east end of Oxford Cathedral, and are believed to date from the first half of the eighth century. They are in a wall which Ethelred II. appears to have religiously preserved when, as we learn from his charter of 1002 he restored and enlarged the church founded by Didon and his daughter, St. Frideswide. There are also two other examples in Oxford, Canute's famous city. They may be of ninth-century date. In all four cases the span of the arches is more than the width of the doorway below. The exterior of Carfax Tower was shown, if it were stripped of later work—namely, Early English, Decorated, and Modern—to have been of true Saxon proportions, and the walls, as usual in the style, only 3 feet 6 inches thick.—Mr. F. G. Hilton-Price contributed a paper on the remains of Carmelite buildings upon the site of "Ye Marygold" at Temple Bar. It was in 1878-79 that extensive excavations were made at Temple Bar for the purpose of building the new bank of Messrs. Child and Co. During these excavations a square cellar was found which seemed to have the appearance of a crypt of an ancient building, a portion having a pointed roof, which was supported by several large stone pillars. Three feet below the floor of the cellar was found a layer of encaustic tiles, having a green and yellow glaze, and in another part a large quantity of human bones, arranged in five regular rows, lying north-east



and south-west. A copper caldron was also discovered, and pronounced to be of the time of King John. No documentary history was known to exist by which these early foundations could be identified with any early building until this year, when Mr. W. F. Noble came across some old documents in the Record Office relating to the history of the site of the Marygold. A Recovery Roll for Easter term, in the seventh year of James I., describes the tenement called the Marygold as once "parcel of the possessions of the late dissolved Priory of Carmelite fryers in the suburbs of the City of London," founded in 1241. From this and other documents, Mr. Noble was able to trace the continual ownership of the Marygold from 1241 to the present day, a period of 656 years. From the evidence thus brought forward, Mr. Price considered it proven that the Carmelite priory stood on the site of No. 1, Fleet Street.

The first general meeting of the HELLENIC SOCIETY was held on November 4, when Professor Ernest Gardner read a paper on a Greek vase in the museum at Harrow School. This vase, he said, of which the subject was Cæneus and the Centaurs, was the gem of the collection which was presented to the school museum by Sir Gardner Wilkinson. It had recently been admirably cleaned, in common with others, by Mr. Sharp of the British Museum, and we might now be tolerably sure that all that was left was the work of the original artist. The figures painted on the vase were those of Cæneus, who had wounded the central Centaur. The latter was about to hurl a huge stone on the hero. Two other Centaurs on either side held pine branches with which they were about to strike Cæneus. The drawing was wonderfully vigorous, and belonged, undoubtedly, to the best period, and no hesitation could be felt in assigning the vase to the age of Euphronius or Onesimus. The fishy eye and fierce aspect of the middle Centaur, and the subtle gradations of expression from the more or less savage appearance of the two Centaurs on the sides to the delicate features of Cæneus, were efforts of marvellous skill, and the bold invention exhibited in the drawing was probably due to Euphronius himself. The legend of Cæneus was one of the most interesting in Greek mythology. It was found in various forms from Homer downwards, and the beginning of it was to be traced to the battle with the Centaurs at the wedding of Peirithoos. In one version Cæneus was overwhelmed with stones, and sank straight to Hades. Pindar used the words *σχιλας ὀρθῶ ποδὶ γᾶν*. According to Ovid, he emerged as a bird, and Virgil speaks of him in the Shades as "Vir quondam, nunc femina." His connection with the pine was only one of many indications of the sanctity of the pine, as shown with respect to Pentheus in the *Bacchæ*, and in the story of Atys. The origin of the myth was obscure, but the most probable was that which explained it with reference to spirits of the woods, as the belief in such spirits was very widespread among all primitive people.—Mr. G. Beardoe Grundy then read a paper on the topography of the Battle of Salamis.

The RHIND LECTURES this year are being delivered, while these pages pass through the press, by Dr. James

Macdonald, on "The Evidence for a Roman Occupation of North Britain." We are indebted to the reports given in the *Scotsman* for the following epitome of the two first lectures:

The first lecture of the course was delivered on November 8. Dr. Macdonald began by explaining how it had become desirable that the nature and extent of the occupation of North Britain by the Romans should be examined anew. Of late years the study of archaeology had been marked by the application to it of more strictly scientific methods. Much had already been done in this direction for most branches of Scottish history and antiquities; but criticism on long-accepted views of our Roman period was partial and incidental. A discussion of details, wider in its scope than they had yet had, seemed thus to be called for. The evidence naturally fell under two heads—the literary or historical, and the archaeological. The first literary witness to be called was the historian Tacitus, the merits as well as the defects of whose *Life of Agricola* were pointed out. In the course of his Northern campaigns, Agricola advanced beyond the Forth and Clyde isthmus, finishing them, A.D. 84, on the battlefield of Mons Graupius, the position of which was uncertain. The Emperor Hadrian, on his visit to Britain, fixed the northern boundary of the province by raising a barrier along the neck of the land which separated the Solway Firth from the mouth of the Tyne. The reign of his successor, Antoninus Pius, saw a Roman army again on the upper isthmus, and the erection there, about 141 or 142, of a second vallum or wall by Lollius Urbicus, then Governor of Britain. With regard to the geography of Claudius Ptolemæus, the lecturer stated that Ptolemy's information regarding North Britain, though wonderfully correct, appeared to be drawn from some unknown source or sources. A comparison of his lists of place and other names in what was now Scotland with those found in the classical writers threw doubt on the general belief that he was indebted for all of them to Roman authorities. Relief was thus obtained from the hopeless task of seeking to connect more than a very few with those to be found in the classical writers.

The second lecture was delivered on November 10, when Dr. Macdonald, resuming consideration of the literary evidence of a Roman occupation of North Britain, referred very briefly to the disturbances in the island in the reigns of Marcus Aurelius and his successor, Commodus. The expedition of Severus against the Caledonians, about A.D. 210, as related by Herodian Xiphilin (Dio) and Spartian, he noticed at greater length. The two, he said, showed a general agreement in what they told of it. Spartian gave some additional particulars, one of which—that the Emperor built a wall across the island—was somewhat perplexing. The relations of the able adventurer Carausius and his successor, Allectus, with the Northern tribes seemed to have been friendly rather than hostile. It was otherwise with Constantius, father of Constantine the Great, who died at York, in 306, on his return from an expedition against the Picts, as the great enemies of the Romans in Northern Britain were from that time called. In alliance with the Scots from the west, the Picts constantly harassed those Britons who had submitted to Roman rule and



fluence. Though repeatedly driven back by the Romans, they seized every opportunity of renewing their attacks. At length, about the year 410, Honorius, unable, owing to the weakened state of the Empire, to comply with the urgent request of the Britons for further assistance, was said to have absolved them from allegiance to Rome, leaving them to defend themselves. The evidence of Gildas, Bede, and Nennius was next dealt with by the lecturer, and brief references were made to the statements of mediæval chroniclers, and of later writers, down to Horsley. The appearance of the forged treatise, *De Situ Britannia*, was shown to have had a most mischievous effect. General Roy and others, long regarded as authorities, were led by their belief in its genuineness to promulgate opinions that had no foundation in fact.



The session of the ST. PAUL'S ECCLESIOLOGICAL SOCIETY was opened on November 3, when two papers were read. The first, by Dr. J. Wickham Legg, dealt with two forms of linen vestments met with in North Italy. The writer had met with a linen vestment without sleeves, and shaped very much as the silken chasuble was shaped in early times, which was worn as a clerk's vestment in Valentia, in Spain. He had also found solitary instances of the same shape in linen elsewhere, at Uzès, in France, and Klosterneburg, in Austria. But the liturgical books printed at Venice and Verona at the end of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries showed many examples of these surplices shaped like chasubles. A clear example would also be seen in the mosaics of St. Mark's, Venice. A second form of linen vestment, if such it could be called, was to be found in the large rectangular piece of linen which covered the shoulders, arms, and hands of the "school of St. Ambrose" at Milan—the old men and old women who brought up offerings at the High Mass in the metropolitan church at Milan. The existence of this guild could be traced back to the twelfth century, and they brought up offerings in this dress at the present day.

A discussion followed, in which the chairman, Mr. Micklethwaite, and the Rev. Edgar Hoskins took part.

The second paper was by the Rev. T. Olden, describing an important Irish tract on the mode of consecrating a church contained in the *Leabhar Breac*, or "Speckled Book." The tract was very ancient. It contemplated a wooden church and a wooden altar without relics; the church was sprinkled with wine, water, and bread, not ashes. The Bishop made crosses with his knife in the walls of the church and seven on the table of the altar. Two alphabets, as in the Roman rite, were written on the floor. Distinct directions are given for orientation.

Considerable interest was taken in this paper, which is likely to attract much attention from Irish antiquaries. The discussion on it was brought to a close by Mr. MacAlister, who invited the society to print the whole of the tract in Irish as well as in English.



THE NORWICH AND NORFOLK ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY held a very successful meeting at Norwich on October 21. We are indebted to a report in the *Eastern Daily Press* for the following notice of its VOL. XXXIII.

more salient features, which has been extracted from the report in question:

The members met at the Thorpe Railway-station, from which a few steps led them to the first place of interest, the Foundry Bridge. This, Mr. Bolingbroke explained (basing his statements on the information of the Rev. W. Hudson), was first made in 1811, before which time persons on the city side of the water who wanted to go to Thorpe had to travel round by Tombland and Bishop Bridge. The name, it appears, was derived from an iron foundry near by. Bunn and Moore's Pleasure Gardens, generally known as Spring Gardens, next came in for notice. The site of these is now occupied by Ranson's timber-yard. Here al-fresco dances and concerts were held, and were very popular in the last century and the beginning of this. Attention was next drawn to Mr. Hotblack's house, which was built by Mr. John Addey in about 1760. This has been the residence of three mayors—John Addey in 1773, William Herring in 1796, and John Hotblack in 1884. Here, and all along King Street, the gardens of the houses formerly ran down to the river. How greatly this condition of things has been changed a trip down the river will make very evident. The greater part of this property belongs to the Great Hospital trustees. Attention was directed to the old watergate, the outlines of which are still apparent in a building occupied by Mr. George Base, oil-merchant. It is thought that one of the ancient cockies ran through this watergate, which was originally built by the Austin friars, and near to which was the chapel of St. Ann's. A drawing of this watergate by Crome is to be found in the city collection of pictures. The Devil's Tower, down by the riverside, was the next point of observation. This tower was built by one Spinks to help to prevent marauders from Yarmouth and elsewhere entering the city by the river, a chain being stretched from one side of the water to the other. How the name Devil's Tower came to be applied to this building is not known.

The journey was continued down the riverside to Carrow Bridge, where Conisford was entered, and King Street was inspected from end to end. Of course, the portion of the old wall at that spot where the gates formerly hung was noticed, and then the party passed on to the remains of the church of St. Peter Southgate, which was dilapidated in 1882. It was pointed out that on the site of the Albion Mill St. Olave's Chapel formerly stood, but this was demolished in or before 1345, when the parish was united to that of St. Peter Southgate. The site of Hildebrand's Hospital, sometimes called Ivy Hall, came in for some words of comment from Mr. Bolingbroke. This is in the old parish of St. Edward, and was founded in 1200 by Hildebrand le Mercer and Maud, his wife, of Norwich. It was used chiefly for the reception of several poor persons who wanted habitations. The founder also built a chapel adjoining the west end of St. Edward's Church. When St. Edward's parish was united to St. Julian about 1269, the church became appropriated to the hospital, and so continued till the Dissolution, when the site of the hospital was granted to the Mayor and Commonalty of Norwich (1547), who pulled down the church. The hospital continued under the name of Ivy Hall, and some cottages known as Ivy Hall

Cottages passed to the Dean and Chapter of Norwich. The cottages were pointed out to the visitors, with a stone bearing the inscription, "Ivy Hall, 1732."

In the vicinity of St. Julian's Church Dr. Bensley read a paper dealing with two of the ancient houses in Comisford, Sir Robert de Salle's house and the house of Isaac the Jew, now called the Musick House. Robert de Salle's house stood in the fourteenth century at the bottom of Holgate, now Mariner's Lane, the site now being occupied by malt houses. He was a doughty knight, who did wondrous deeds of valour, and was finally torn to pieces by the mob. The Musick House was the former abode of a rich Jew, from whom it is said 10,000 marks were wrung by the king. It is said to have been erected in the time of William Rufus. The crypt, which Dr. Bensley said was domestic, and not ecclesiastic, and the dining hall, were examined with interest. It is now a public-house, and the crypt is used for the storage of beer. In St. Etheldred's Church the Rector, the Rev. E. B. Pearce, read a paper describing the features of the building, and claiming for it Norman origin, although he admitted that portions of it must have been rebuilt. The plate used here and that formerly used at St. Peter's Southgate excited a good deal of admiration. Other minor objects of interest in King Street having been visited, the party came to St. Peter Permountergate Church, concerning which a paper had been written by Mr. Hudson, and was now read by the Vicar, the Rev. E. G. Pollard. The church is said by Blomefield to have been founded by Roger Bigot, the companion of the Conqueror, and, according to Mr. Hudson, should be called Permentergate (St. Peter in the gate of the parmenters), who were tailors or skinnners. Very little remains of the early church, the present fabric belonging to the Perpendicular period.

This completed the work of the morning. The visitors then dispersed in search of lunch, but met again at three o'clock in St. Andrew's Hall. The history of this and Blackfriars' Hall was told by Mr. James Mottram, who afterwards took the members into the playground of the Middle School, and there pointed out objects of interest. While in Blackfriars' Hall the following communication was read from Mr. Arthur Collins, the City Engineer:

"Whilst making excavations for the purpose of laying electric light cables, an extensive settlement was discovered at the east end of the Guildhall. On opening out the ground for the purpose of seeing the cause of this settlement, an arched opening was discovered in a flint wall standing immediately in front of the Guildhall wall proper. The top of the arched opening in question is about 8 feet under the level of the roadway. The wall through which it is pierced is about 2 feet 6 inches thick. Within this arched opening there is a cavity in the wall of the Guildhall proper, this cavity having a length from north to south of about 4 feet 6 inches, and a width from east to west of about 1 foot 6 inches. The bottom of the arched opening and cavity is 3 feet 6 inches below the level of floor of crypt. On examining the east wall of crypt beneath Guildhall from within, the lines of two quoins are distinctly visible. The survey which has been made does not show these quoins to correspond with the ends of cavity in wall. It may be noted that the ends of cavity in wall are rough and irregular. The

cavity is not arched over, but the wall of Guildhall proper appears to have been corbelled over approximately flat to cover it. The arch over opening is built in flints and bricks. Originally it was bricked about 4½ inches thick, but all but one of these bricks have disappeared, leaving the rough flint arch above. The excavations also disclosed a disused well having an internal diameter of about 6 feet, which was sunk to a depth of 50 feet from the surface of the road. There was no water in the well, and a lamp which was lowered to the bottom showed that portions of the sides had fallen to the bottom, so that the original depth could not be ascertained. This well is arched in brick, the springing level of the arch being 6 feet below the surface of the road. The well is bricked to a depth of 16 feet beneath the surface of the road, below which the chalk through which the well is sunk is not supported. The natural level of the chalk appears to be about 6 feet below the surface of the road."

The last place visited was St. Andrew's Church, concerning which Mr. F. R. Beecheno read a paper, from which we take the following: Blomefield tells us that the old church that stood here was founded before the Conquest. He is probably correct, though I do not know the source from which he got his information. The living, now a perpetual curacy, was anciently a rectory, and John le Brun, the patron in 1267, with the consent of his brother Jeffery, then Rector, gave the patronage to the college of St. Mary-in-the-Fields, which college obtained a license from Edward III. to appropriate it, and in 1350, upon the authority of a Papal Bull, it was appropriated to the college, which served it till the Dissolution by chaplains who dwelt in the college. At the Reformation the patronage came to the Crown, and in 1552 Edward VI. granted the advowson to William Mingay and William Necton, who in 1561 sold it for £136s. 8d. to the parish, and it was vested in feoffees in trust for the parishioners. In 1716 the feoffees appear to have relinquished their rights, and the curate has ever since been chosen by popular election. It is an interesting fact that at the election of 1807 the poll was taken within the altar-rails. Blomefield says the steeple was rebuilt in 1478. He is probably correct, as its architecture and bequests about the time appear to confirm him. The pulling down of the rest of the old church, he adds, was begun in 1500, and the new church would appear to have been finished in or about 1506. All that remains of the former church is a band of escutcheons, now built in on the exterior at the east end. I should like, before closing this part of the paper, to call particular attention to the chapel of Our Lady of Grace in the tower. There appears to have been an earlier chapel of the Virgin "at ye end of ye steeple" of the old church. Robert Gardiner wished to be buried in 1508 "in our Ladie's chappelle in ye stepelle within ye precincts of ye churchyard of St. Andrew," a rather puzzling expression; and in 1525 Thomas Clerke, Alderman, to be buried in "ye south porch, next ye wyndow of our Ladyes Chapille," from which I infer that the sides of the chapel were then open. The remains of the elegant and, as I think, original screen here were discovered in 1863, when the gallery was removed. Of the brasses I must confine myself to five: (1) An exceedingly fine one to John Gilbert, grocer, twice

Mayor, who died in 1467, and Annor, his wife. This was preserved from the old church, and is now in the north porch. Only part of the canopy and inscription remain. (2) Robert Gardiner, Mayor, and his wife, now in the chancel. He died in 1508. Both figures remain, and Blomefield erroneously takes them to be those of William Laver, Mayor in 1537, and his wife. There is an effigy of Gardiner, in the window over Sir John Suckling's monument, kneeling in a room, in the window of which is his merchant's mark. (3) John Clark, Sheriff, Mayor, and M.P., who died in 1527. Only the inscription now remains. Cotman describes his figure as a very singular example of a Mayor in his robes. Kirkpatrick gives a sketch of John Clark's figure and that of his wife. (4) John Underwood, buried in the nave in 1541 under a stone, with the five wounds, and the inscription, "Vulnera quinque Dei sint medicina mei." He was the suffragan of Bishop Nix and titular Bishop of Chalcedon, and the arms of this titular see remain, impaling Underwood. It was he who officially degraded Thomas Bilney, the convertor of Latimer, and martyr. In this connection it is interesting to remember that St. Andrew's is not without one. In 1557 Elizabeth Cooper, a pewterer's wife, was burned in the Lollards' Pit. She had openly recanted in this church, but afterwards came during Divine service and begged the congregation not to follow her example. (5) John Holly, brewer, buried in 1527. The initials of his wife Elizabeth and himself, together with his mark, remain on an escutcheon. Blomefield mistakes the initials, and assigns this brass to John Cambridge. And, speaking of Cambridge, I must say a word on the Cambridge chest, a parish stock founded by him in 1442. He left by will £10, to be kept in a chest behind the altar in St. Anne's Chapel at the east end of the south aisle, to be lent out to the poor of the parish on security of "a sufficient wedde plej," for one, two, or three months at the most, in sums ranging from a noble to 40s. And each time the borrowers deposited a pledge in the chest, and again at its redemption, they were charged to kneel before the rood and say a Paternoster, an Ave, and the Creed for John Cambridge's soul, his wife's soul, his mother's soul, his brother's soul, his sister's soul, for all the souls he was bounden or beholden to, and to all Christian souls. Clearly the worthy Alderman expected a rich harvest of prayers from the constant turnover of the £10. He did not anticipate the Reformation. In 1561 and 1566 the parish borrowed money out of the chest and pawned the best cope and the Communion plate. No doubt the chest kindly lent the sacred vessels on Sundays, and one is rather puzzled to see where the "security" comes in. That worthy pluralist, George Gardiner, already referred to, the future Dean of Norwich, chaplain in ordinary to Queen Elizabeth, Rector of St. Martin Outwich, London, and Incumbent of Swaffham, Hellesdon, West Stow, Blofield, Forncett, and Ashill, borrowed £4 and pawned his silver spoons. But he was then only a poor curate, so we can hardly be surprised at his want of temporary assistance. Kirkpatrick gives a full description of the arms and merchants' marks anciently painted on the escutcheons borne by the angels supporting the roof of the nave and chancel, amongst them being the arms and rebus of Bishop Goldwell. But he says, "I am apt to believe that all

these marks have been erroneously renewed by some unskilful painter." Accordingly his imperfect sketches are not to be depended upon. I have certainly seen John Gilbert's mark on at least two of the escutcheons, and this Kirkpatrick's sketches do not convey at first sight, though they dimly indicate it to the careful observer. Of the monuments I can only mention three: (1) That to Robert Suckling, Sheriff in 1564, Mayor in 1572 and 1582, and M.P. 13th and 28th Elizabeth. He died in 1589, and was the grandfather of Sir John Suckling, the poet. (2) The sumptuous monument, with its quaint conceits and inscriptions in five languages, to Martha, wife of Sir John Suckling, knight, son of Robert Suckling. She was the daughter of Thomas Cranfield, merchant, of London, and died in Norwich in 1613. Sir John died in 1627, and is said to have been buried here. He held many high offices under James I. and Charles I., and at one time it was thought likely he would be made Chancellor of the Exchequer. The eldest son, kneeling in the monument at the head of his parents, represents the celebrated Sir John Suckling the poet, famous alike for his wit and misfortunes. He was born at Whitton, in Twickenham, in 1608, and is too well known for further reference to be necessary; but in this connection I should like to point out that, speaking of the house just opposite the east end of the church, where there are still to be seen considerable remains of decorated vaulting and squared flint facing, Kirkpatrick says of it in a note which I have, "Ye south part is a very large strong building, and ye walls intirely faced with squared black flints. The hall belonging to it is of ye antient form, exceeding spacious and lofty, which had buttery and pantry of vaulted work at ye w. end next ye street. Robert Suckling, Alderman, made ye great door or gate of this House of Freestone when Sheriff, as appears by ye date, viz., 1564, and his arms on ye one side of ye arch and on ye other side is ye arms of ye Merchant Adventurers. In ye window of ye great parlour is this sentence, in capitals, at ye top of every pane of glass, viz.:—'Thynk and thank God,' and on ye portal of it is carved with ye mark of ye aforesaid John Clark, Alderman, and ye Mercers' Arms." Here earlier lived the Cambridges, as well as John Clark, and it must have been a grand and extensive mansion. I suppose Martha Suckling died in it, and perhaps her son, the poet, may have sometimes visited it in his boyhood. (3) A tablet to William Moore, Mayor in 1835, which says: "Thus the parish of Saint Andrew had the honour of giving to the city of Norwich the first and the last of its Mayors under its ancient and venerated charter." The first was William Appleyard, Mayor in 1403, who resided in the Bridewell and kept his mayoralty there; and, speaking of the Bridewell, it is interesting to remember that when Evelyn visited Sir Thomas Browne in 1671, he says he saw "buildings of flint so exquisitely headed and squared as I was much astonished at; but he (Sir Thomas Browne) told me they had lost the art of squaring the flints, in which they once so much excelled, and of which the churches, best houses, and walls are built." We may be sure that in this historic ramble the Bridewell, St. Miles's Church, and Suckling's house were all visited by these illustrious men, and one would dearly like to have been in their company, or else that there had been a Boswell to record



their talk. In conclusion, I can only briefly mention the consecration crosses in the north aisle (I have seen remains of three others); the ancient sedilia, discovered in 1849; the rood stair turret; the misericords; the fine cup, made in 1568 by Peter Peterson, who resided in this parish; the beautiful cup and cover, dated 1617, given by Alderman Nathaniel Remington; and lastly, the ancient stained glass, now in the two easternmost clerestory windows, but formerly in the east window. The subjects are Death and the Bishop, from the "Dance of Death," the Sacrifice of Isaac, or, according to Blomefield, the stoning of the man who gathered sticks on the Sabbath, and the Brazen Serpent, which is, oddly enough, coloured blue.

In the evening the members dined at the Maid's Head Hotel. The dinner was held in honour of the Yarmouth members, but not one of them was present! Some notes by Mr. Hudson relating to the affairs of St. Peter Permountergate were read by Mr. Pollard and Dr. Bensley. Mr. W. H. Jones read a paper upon the "Accounts of the Monastery at Norwich," with particular reference to the masons and the conditions under which they pursued their craft. The following are three of the notes supplied by Mr. Hudson:

#### THE UNREFORMED FRANCHISE IN NORWICH.

In the year 1768 there was a contested election in Norwich, and the list of voters was published. Who got in or who did not is not of importance to my story. The list shows that 114 persons voted from the parish of St. Peter Permountergate, whose names are all given. The qualification for the franchise was a 40s. holding in the city, or the possession of the privilege of being a freeman. I had the curiosity to compare this list of names with the contemporary list of persons who paid the church rate in the parish that same year. The result was rather startling. Out of the 114 voters, only 27 are included in the list of ratepayers. Twenty-four of the ratepayers with a rental of 40s. and upwards did not vote from this parish; no doubt they were resident in other parishes, and voted from them. It appears, then, that out of 114 voters in that single parish at that date, no less than 87 were not only not possessors of a 40s. holding, but did not even possess sufficient property to be chargeable with the Church rate. There seems to be only one explanation, namely, that the whole of them belonged to the poorer class of freemen, who voted solely on that qualification. St. Peter Permountergate parish at that time contained a district of notorious character—the neighbourhood of Pump Street—all swept away when the Castle Hill was altered in 1863. It might therefore be somewhat fuller of such voters than a good many others. But if it really be the case that to any great extent throughout the city 87 out of 114 voters consisted of the irresponsible gentlemen who reserved their votes till the last moment to sell to the highest bidder, we may well understand the haphazard character of the process by which legislators were elected, and the value of a freeman's vote. Evidently the possessor of a piece of property so valuable would not envy the possessor of a 40s. holding, and had found a means of self-help very superior to the loan of 6s. 6d. to be paid back by weekly instalments in six months.

#### NATIONAL VICTORIES.

In spite of the corrupt machinery of choosing legislators, they managed to carry the country safely through the great national crisis of the French Revolutionary War. The day of our meeting will afford a good reason for gathering a few extracts from the parochial register of those stirring times. Here are some of the local echoes of national feeling: "1798, October 19th, form of prayer on the victory obtained by Admirable Sir Horatio Nelson over the French fleet off the Nile 1st August, 6d.;" "November 12th, form of prayer for general thanksgiving on 29th November, 1s.;" "November 29th, paid the ringers, thanksgiving day, evening illuminated, 10s. 6d." The Peace of Amiens was welcomed with a delight which shows how heavily the burden of a prolonged war had been weighing on the people. Even in October, 1801, the ringers were paid "for two days on account of signing preliminaries of peace, £1 1s." On March 31, 1802, they were paid 10s. 6d. "for peace being proclaimed," and a copy of the proclamation, a form of prayer, and a notice cost 1s. 6d. The war, however, broke out again. In 1804 England was trembling with the fears of invasion, and all the hopes of the nation seemed to rest on the fleet, and especially the popular hero, Nelson. On May 25, 1804, a "form of prayer and proclamation for a general fast" were paid for, and the same again on February 20, 1805. Then later in the same year the relief came. We read: "December 5th: Paid for a form of prayer and proclamation on account of the late glorious victory obtained over the combined fleets of France and Spain, by Lord Viscount Nelson, off Cape Trafalgar, on 21st October, 1s." No bells were rung in the great Admiral's own county, for the glory of the victory was overshadowed by his death; and then we read: "1806, January 9th: Paid Church (the sexton) for tolling the bell two hours, being the day of Lord Viscount Nelson's funeral, 4s." Still the war went on, but no notice is taken of the Peninsular victories. When, however, in 1814, Buonaparte was driven to abdicate, the churchwardens of St. Peter Permountergate seem to have quite lost their heads. They enter, April 12, 1814, "Putting flag upon the steeple on Buonaparte's overthrow, beer, ditto, 7s. 6d." There is a delightful vagueness about the comparative cost of the flag and the beer. Then, again, "Ringers and beer, illumination day, 7s." If we may suggest that in the former entry the flag cost 6d. and the beer 7s., then it would seem that on this occasion, under the influence of the 7s. worth of beer, the ringers forgot to ask for their usual 10s. 6d. Everybody was evidently very happy at "Buonaparte's overthrow," for that same year was paid "Parr & Co., cloth for sexton's coat, £3 4s.; and making sexton's coat, gold lace, &c., £3 14s. 6d." They meant to keep up their dignity when they had overthrown Buonaparte. But, alas for their satisfaction! Buonaparte was only half overthrown; he escaped from Elba, and was soon again a terror to Europe. Now, churchwardens are only human, and victories and beer were all very well now and then; but you might have too much of them. A "general fast" only cost 6d., but here was a fearful prospect of endless repetitions of "ringers and beer." So they apparently determined to have no more to do with such things. If England expected every man to do his duty, their duty was to see after the parish, and



they couldn't be upset with these disturbing elements. So even when they were officially enjoined to be thankful for the crowning victory of Waterloo, they only grumpily put down "Prayer and letter for Waterloo business (!) 2s."

#### NORWICH A PORT.

My last extract recalls a matter in which Great Yarmouth was also concerned, and perhaps did not act most wisely for its own interest. On March 8, 1827, occurs the entry, "Ringing the bells for Norwich a port, 10s. 6d." The story connected with this is a long one, and I can only briefly allude to it. At the end of last century Norwich was at the height of its modern prosperity, being the great centre of the woollen trade in the kingdom. Its merchants did a great deal of foreign business, all of which had not only to pass through Yarmouth, but involved the necessity of transferring goods at Yarmouth to and from river keels and wherries into sea-going vessels. The Norwich merchants, thinking that this tended to the deterioration of their goods and the capture of some of their lawful profits by Yarmouth men, had long meditated on the possibility of getting sea-going vessels right up to Norwich without breaking the cargoes. A Mr. Crisp Brown, Alderman of Norwich, definitely obtained the approval of the City Assembly in 1814 to make an attempt to carry out this project, and an eminent engineer, Mr. Cubitt, was appointed to survey. He reported in 1818 that by making a cut so as to avoid the shallows of Breydon, and by deepening the river in certain places, the purpose might be effected. On this report the City Assembly approved of the project; but hearing that Yarmouth meant to oppose it, they applied to Mr. Cubitt again to suggest an alternative scheme through Lowestoft. Mr. Telford, another eminent engineer, approved of both schemes, but suggested the Yarmouth passage as preferable. Yarmouth, however, determined to oppose it in any and every form, and so the Norwich merchants settled to adopt the Lowestoft scheme. This was in 1821. In 1826 they applied to Parliament, but in consequence of the opposition of Yarmouth the application was just rejected by the Committee. The following year they applied again, and this time the Committee approved the Bill, which was afterwards passed by the Commons, and then by the Lords. It is said in Stacey's *History of Norwich* to have received the Royal assent on May 28, 1827. As St. Peter Permountergate rang its bells on March 8, the result must have been assured at that earlier date. The people in that parish no doubt felt interested in the matter, because it abuts on the river for a long extent of boundary, and the docks were to have been in the opposite meadows. The result of it all was that the scheme was carried out. The sands which blocked out Lowestoft harbour from the sea were cut through and a harbour commenced. A cut was made connecting it with the Waveney through Oulton Broad. Another cut from Haddiscoe to Reedham made a further connection with the Norwich river, and so made a water-way right up to Norwich, free of Yarmouth. When this was all finished a large vessel was actually brought up to Norwich. But little more came of it directly. A good deal, however, resulted indirectly in the rise of Lowestoft. The promoters of the scheme, having borrowed money from the Govern-

ment, were finally obliged to yield up the harbour works in default of payment. They were purchased by Mr. Peto, and by him and others was laid the foundation of the modern career of Lowestoft. The attempt to make "Norwich a port" ended in making Lowestoft a port and a favourite watering-place.

A meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held on October 27, in the Royal Dublin Society's House, Kildare Street.

Mr. F. Elrington Ball read a paper on "Stillorgan Park and its History." He said a stranger would little think to-day on seeing Stillorgan Park for the first time, intersected as it was by public roads and dotted over with villas, either completed or in the course of erection, that it had once been the site of a large and handsome mansion, the home of distinguished politicians and of statesmen. Yet such was the case. Where Park House now stood there was formerly a stately dwelling known as Stillorgan House, the owners of which in the eighteenth century played no unimportant part in the public affairs of their time; and this house originally stood in a park, which covered a vast tract of country, stretching on the south to Newtown Park Avenue, on the east to Blackrock, and on the north to Merrion Avenue. Mrs. Delany, in describing a visit she paid to Stillorgan, compared the residence in appearance to one made of a pack of cards. The gardens, which were so extensive as to cover thirteen acres, were laid out in the old-fashioned style, probably by an Englishman named Bullein, who was the principal rural artist in Ireland in the reign of Queen Anne, and it abounded in straight avenues and alleys, with curious edgings of box, carefully clipped yew-trees, knots of flowers topiary work and grassy slopes, and possibly there might have been, as in Bullein's nursery, the representation of a boar hunt or a hare chase cut out in box. Everything was made on a strictly rectangular line, even to the artificial fish-ponds, with three of which the pleasure-grounds were furnished. Though being rapidly filled with rubbish, two of these were still to be seen. The ground now occupied by Obelisk Park, Carysfort House, and Newtown Park village, then formed an extensive deer park, the wall of which was still to be seen stretching behind the first-named place. The obelisk, which was probably erected in 1727, was, it was traditionally reported, designed by Sir Edward Lovat Pearce, the architect of the Irish Houses of Parliament. It was more than 100 feet high, of cut granite stone, and rose from a rustic base formed of huge uncut rocks. In 1840 the house became the residence of Mr. Arthur Lee Guinness, the brother of Sir Benjamin Lee Guinness, who restored the place to some of its former magnificence, and revived its reputation for lavish hospitality. The house remained in his possession until 1860, and afterwards fell more and more into ruin, until finally, twenty years ago, its walls were levelled with the ground.

Several excellent lantern slides were shown in illustration of the lecture.

The Rev. Dr. Stokes showed a series of relics of Dean Swift, including a copy of his handwriting.

A picture of Moira House, now the Mendicity Institution, was shown on the screen by the Rev. Dr. Stokes, who said that this old residence had been

frequented by celebrated statesmen and ladies, and by notable personages like Lord Edward Fitzgerald and Theobald Wolfe Tone.

The first meeting of the BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION for the session 1897-98 was held on November 3. The Rev. J. Cave Browne exhibited an elegantly-shaped vase of terra-cotta of mediæval date, and found in the neighbourhood of Maidstone.

Mr. J. Chalkley Gould submitted several good examples of James II. base coinage, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s., respectively, known as "Irish Gun Money," and read some notes descriptive of them, partly derived from Gill's *Manual of English, Scotch and Irish Coins*. Mr. Gould also exhibited some examples of James's British pewter coins, having a plug of copper or mixed metal in the centre of each.

Mr. C. H. Compton, V.P., read a paper on Rhuddlan, in Flintshire, where are the ruins of a castle, and formerly were a hospital, a priory, and a preceptory of Knights Templars. The earliest record of the place occurs in A.D. 795, when a battle was fought between the Saxons and Welsh, in which Caradoc, King of North Wales, Meredyth, King of Dyvid, and Offa, King of Mercia, were slain. Very little is known of the hospital; it most probably merged into the priory, which lasted till the Dissolution, when it was granted to Henry ap Harry, 32 Henry VIII. The castle is said to have been built by Llewelyn ap Siltyllt in A.D. 1015, and after frequently changing hands between the English and Welsh, it was held by King Edward I., when he conquered the Welsh, on the death of Llewelyn in 1282, and it was here that the terms of the Welsh capitulation, known as the Statute of Rhuddlan, were signed, on the Sunday in Mid-Lent in 1184.

The chairman made some observations descriptive of the formation of the castle, and Mr. Worsfold, Mr. Patrick, and others, took part in the discussion.

case of St. Mary's Church, that while not altogether agreeing with Mr. Jackson, we are fain to admit that there was more to be said on his side than is often the case, and that it is only fair to recognise the spirit in which he approaches the subject of the restoration in the beautiful monograph before us. It is a great contrast to the callous indifference of other architects who think that to pull down and rebuild is the same as to repair and strengthen existing work.

Mr. Jackson's book is divided into two parts. The first, which consists of four chapters, contains an extremely interesting history of the church, its undefined connection with the University, and the many notable scenes which it has witnessed, culminating with the condemnation of the three bishops—Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer. The second portion of the book deals with the architecture and architectural history of the fabric, and with the statues in the spire, around which much of the recent controversy centred. Excellent photographs are given of each of the statues, so that the reader is able to recognise at once their very exceptional character and excellence. Besides these photographs, there are a number of plans, sections, and drawings, as well as other illustrations, including a photograph of the south porch. We are glad to see that Mr. Jackson fully recognises the merits of the latter. Speaking (p. 127) of the former mediæval entrance, Mr. Jackson says: "Both porch and parvise however were swept away and replaced by the picturesque structure erected in 1637, at an expense of £230, by Dr. Morgan Owen, chaplain to Bishop Laud, who was then Chancellor of the University. Twisted columns with composite capitals, supporting a classic entablature with broken pediments, enclose a vaulted ceiling of fan tracery and a Gothic doorway. From the centre of the classic arch hangs a Gothic pendant forming the pedestal of the statue of the titular saint of the church, St. Mary the Virgin, with the Infant Christ on her right arm, which formed one of the articles of the impeachment of Archbishop Laud. The figure is enshrined in a classic niche with broken pediment, and an open book in the head with the motto 'Dominus illuminatio mea.' Two crowns surmount the book, and a third is below, as borne on the University escutcheon. Sitting angels fill the spandrels of the arch and flank the head of the niche, and a wrought iron gate of graceful design which incloses the porch is thrown up into admirable relief by the dark shadow of the interior. The whole is a strange mixture of Rococo renaissance and late Gothic work; an unmistakably English design when closely considered, but resembling at the first glance some of the late classic altar-pieces of Belgium. It has never found favour with Gothic purists, and has at times been in danger from them. Dr. Harington coldly condemns it as having no claims to admiration. Dr. Ingram mentions its date but otherwise ignores it. In 1862 the Oxford dilettanti discussed the advisability of retaining it, and only admitted it to have any claims to preservation on account of its historical associations. These considerations prevailed, and the porch was not only retained but extensively restored." Then, speaking of the various claims and theories as to who was the original designer of the porch, Mr. Jackson adds: "Fortunately for the fate of this irregular but interesting and picturesque structure the fervour of neo-Gothicism has abated, and is now less dangerous to

## Reviews and Notices of New Books.

*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]*

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, OXFORD.  
By T. G. Jackson, R.A., architect. Cloth, 4to., pp. xiv, 231, with many illustrations. Oxford: Clarendon Press. Price 36s. net.

Mr. Jackson has already placed antiquaries under a debt of gratitude by the excellent History of Wadham College which he published a few years ago. That debt is now largely increased by the present monograph on St. Mary's Church, Oxford. The volume before us is, we suppose, in some measure the outcome of Mr. Jackson's engagement as the architect employed for the repair of the tower and spire, and the subsequent controversy to which some of his proposals gave rise. We are so constantly taking the side opposed to the "restorer," that we feel bound to say in the

ancient architecture which fails to conform to academic standards of purity." We have quoted this in full, both because it is an excellent and appreciative account of a beautiful structure, and also because it shows Mr. Jackson's spirit in dealing with the church to which it belongs, and of which it is really one of the chief ornaments. We have not space to say more than to thank Mr. Jackson, on behalf of all who take an interest in ecclesiastical archaeology, for this beautiful and very satisfactory book.

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CAPTAIN CUELLAR'S ADVENTURES IN CONNACHT AND ULSTER, A.D. 1588. By Hugh Allingham. With an Introduction and a Complete Translation of Captain Cuellar's *Narrative of the Spanish Armada*, by Robert Crawford. London: Elliot Stock. Price 2s.

This little book contains an excellent piece of painstaking work of very great interest. It is necessary to say a few words by way of explanation as to the matter generally. There was published at Madrid in 1885 a book entitled *La Armada Invincible*, in which was contained a document entitled "Letter of One who was with the Armada for England, and an Account of the Expedition." The writer of this letter (which Captain Duro, the author of *La Armada Invincible*, discovered among the archives of the *Academia de la Historia*, at Madrid), was Don Francisco Cuellar, captain of the *San Pedro*, a galleon of twenty-four guns, the command of which, however, was taken from him during the course of the expedition. It is not necessary to enter into the details of his misfortunes in regard to this, or other matters, further than to say that his "letter" is of exceptional interest, giving as it does Cuellar's experiences in very clear and graphic terms. Attention was first drawn to the "letter" by Lord Ducie in the *Nineteenth Century* (of September, 1885), and afterwards by Mr. J. Anthony Froude in *Longman's Magazine* (of September, October, and November, 1891). After being removed from the command of the *San Pedro*, Cuellar was placed on board the ship of the Judge Advocate or Provost Marshal. This vessel with two others was wrecked in September, 1588, off the north-west coast of Ireland, and Cuellar was one of the few who escaped to land, and of the still fewer who subsequently escaped the fate of being murdered in cold blood by the Irish "savages," as he describes them. The difficulty which writers like Mr. Froude met with was in the identification of the exact spot where the three ships were wrecked, and the various places mentioned by Cuellar in his wanderings in that part of Ireland. This identification is the work which, with much painstaking care, Mr. Allingham has fully worked out, thus adding immensely to the very high value and interest attaching to Cuellar's story. Into that story we cannot enter at length, but we may say that it incidentally throws much light on the customs and mode of life of the people of that part of Ireland three centuries ago. He speaks of them all, whether friendly or otherwise, as "savages." Their rude manner of life and conduct would make them appear to a high-born Castilian of those days, much as some kindly savages in the Pacific Islands or elsewhere might seem to a shipwrecked mariner in our own time. If the majority were heartlessly cruel to the unfortunate Spaniards, others were in their own rough manner

kind to them, and had it not been for this, and especially for the shelter afforded him by MacClancy at Rossclougher Castle, it is hardly likely that Cuellar would have escaped to tell the tale which is of so much historical interest to us. Mr. Allingham has been very successful in translating Cuellar's phonetic spelling of Irish names, and in tracing out the entire topography of the locality traversed by Cuellar. In this he has been greatly assisted by a very careful translation of the Spanish letter which has been specially made for him by Mr. R. Crawford. On two occasions Cuellar met with Roman Catholic clergymen who were going about disguised as laymen, and who befriended him. In the first instance he gives no name or clue for identification, but in the second case he tells us that his benefactor was a bishop "Don Reimundo Termi." To this name Mr. Crawford has placed a query within brackets in his translation "? Bishop of Times." There surely never was a bishop who bore so strange a title! It would be of some interest if the bishop could be identified, and this can, we think, be done. The neighbourhood of Sligo where Cuellar was, is within the limits of the diocese of Elphin, and Gams, in *Series Episcoporum* (Appendix, p. 68), gives the name of "Raymund Galvirius" as Bishop of Elphin at the beginning of the next century. The probability is that this was the bishop who befriended Cuellar, and who helped him to get to Shetland, whence he at length reached Antwerp. "Termi" is an impossible Irish name, and "Galvirius" is evidently a mistake for Galvidius—a Galway man. We shall scarcely be assuming too much if we take it that Termi is Cuellar's version of Tierney, and that the bishop referred to was the Bishop of Elphin, whose name was Raymund Tierney, of Galway, the date of whose accession to the see was unknown to Gams.

All those to whom stories of the destruction of the Invincible Armada are of interest—and there are few English-speaking people to whom those stories are not—will find this book of the very highest degree of interest. Besides this, the information as to Irish life and customs at the time is of much real value, and is very curious. Mr. Crawford's version of Cuellar's letter, and Mr. Allingham's careful identification of persons, places, and things mentioned in it, deserve all possible praise. We know of few such unassuming little books of a like degree of merit and general interest.

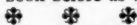
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THE ELEVATION AND PROCESSION OF THE CERI AT GUBBIO. By Herbert M. Bower. Cloth, 8vo., pp. x, 146. London (for the Folk-Lore Society): David Nutt. Price 7s. 6d.

Gubbio is a very ancient city in Northern Italy, but it is not so much as mentioned in Murray's *Handbook*, although the ceremonies annually observed there on May 15, the vigil of the feast of St. Ubaldo, the local patron, alone render such an omission matter for surprise. Mr. Bower's book, which is the thirty-ninth volume of the publications of the Folk-Lore Society, describes those ceremonies, and seeks to find an explanation for them in the dim past of pagan mythology and tree-worship. The ceremonies themselves are of a quasi-ecclesiastical character, and are certainly of a most remarkable nature. Perhaps it would be correct to describe them as forming a



popular local celebration, in which the bishop and other ecclesiastics of the cathedral church take a part. The chief and most remarkable feature of the performance is the elevating and carrying through the town three small images of saints (St. Ubaldo, St. Antonio, and St. Giorgio) perched upon the top of curiously-constructed pedestals, called *Ceri*. These pedestals are borne by certain groups of men, who partake of ceremonial meals together, and wear a sort of uniform, and are called *Ceraioli*. Certainly a more curious and strange celebration can hardly be found anywhere. Its origin is lost in the mist of ages, and while on the one hand a Christian origin is claimed for it, others see, as Mr. Bower does—and we think rightly does—a pagan origin for the ceremonies which have survived in a Christianized form, and have become centred round the person of the canonized bishop of Gubbio, St. Ubaldo. Mr. Bower appears to have carefully noted the whole of the ceremonial twice, both in 1895 and 1896, and has very carefully worked out a connection between these curious performances and our own homely May-day celebrations, both being derived, as he considers, from pre-Christian beliefs connected with tree-worship.

The book contains several illustrations of the Gubbio celebration, and of the curious *Ceri* with the figures on the top. It is indeed strange to find a celebration of the kind still observed year by year, and stranger still, perhaps, that nothing was known of it until Mr. Bower drew attention to Gubbio and its *Ceri* in the book before us which relates to it.



THE HAWKSHED PARISH REGISTERS, 1568-1704.  
By H. S. Cowper. Crown 8vo., pp. civ, 451.  
London: Bemrose and Sons, Limited. Price 31s. 6d.

It is not often that parish registers find so competent an antiquary as Mr. Cowper to edit them, or are printed in such a substantial volume as the one before us. They vary, moreover, very greatly in value and interest. In some cases the register-books contain nothing beyond a string of names of the rude forefathers of a hamlet—men and women, many of whom no doubt were worthy folk in their generations, but whose names recorded in the parish register are the only memorials they have left behind them, and concerning whom no sort of interest can be felt at the present day. In other cases the registers contain notable names of historical families, while very often the register-book formed a sort of parish diary in which the parson was wont to place on record any notable event that occurred. The Hawkshead register-books combine elements of various degrees of interest, some of which are patent on the surface, and others discoverable by careful inquiry and comparison. It is in this latter respect that Mr. Cowper has done an excellent piece of work, and has extracted a great deal of local matter relating to the visitations of the plague and other occurrences, which a mere transcriber of the registers would have missed. Besides this, the Hawkshead registers record many items of interest, as, for instance, the following (printed on p. lx):

"Bee it remembered that upon the Tenth day of June att nighte in the yeare of our lord one thousand sixxe hundred eighty and sixxe there was such a

fearfull Thunder with fyre and rayne which occasioned such a terrible flood as the like of it was never seene in these parts by noe man liveinge; for it did throwe downe some houses and milles and tooke Away severall briggs; yea the water did run through houses and did much hurte to houses; besydes the water wash't upp greate trees by the roots and the becks and gills carried them with other greate trees stocks and greate stones a greate way off and layd them on men's ground; yea further the water did see fiercelly run down the hye-ways and made such deepe holes and ditches in them that att severall places neither horse nor foote coulede passe; and besydes the becks and rivers did so breake out of their races as they brought exceeding greate sand beds into men's ground att many places which did great hurte the neuer like was knowne; I pray God of his greate mercy graunte that none which is now liveinge can never see the like againe."

In a footnote Mr. Cowper corroborates this record of the storm by a quotation from a contemporary diary. It would be of interest to learn whether it was of wide extent, and whether other records have been made of it elsewhere. Mr. Cowper appropriately observes regarding the entry: "Such an entry as this well illustrates the value of our old parish registers, and makes us regret that no similar manner of recording extraordinary events exists at the present day. Our newspapers, printed as they are on paper which will probably last but a comparatively short period, and which are not filed in any local depository for permanent preservation, and future information, can but poorly supply the place of the old vellum registers."

We have left ourselves little space to say more regarding Mr. Cowper's work, or to notice the excellent survey of the outlines of the history (ecclesiastical and civil) of Hawkshead which he has given in the first three chapters of the book. We are glad to see an announcement that he has a *History of the Parish of Hawkshead* in preparation. Before taking our leave of the present book, we ought to say that it contains some excellent photographic illustrations, and is supplied with a very full and complete index. If persons who print parish registers would only take the care and trouble which Mr. Cowper has spent over this volume, they would remove much of the reproach which books of printed registers too often incur, and which, it is to be feared, they too often justly merit.

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.



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